

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 187

26 September 1978

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GENERAL

HAIG, LE MONDE CITED ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANS

OW252030Y Peking NCNA in English 1941 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Alexander Haig said, "As we look at the Warsaw Pact today, we see continuing and ongoing programs designed to improve their abilities to function in a chemical-biological and nuclear environment."

Speaking on September 22 to correspondents who toured NATO manoeuvre grounds in West Germany, Haig said, "We see the introduction and maintenance at high levels of offensive capabilities in both of these sectors. We see demonstration of exercises regularly in an environment of that kind (chemical war) for Warsaw Pact troops."

Haig and many other Western specialists have accused the Soviet Union of sharply stepping up in recent years its ability to wage chemical war. They say the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces are now equipped to deliver heavy amounts of gas and sprays from planes, rockets and artillery, that could immobilize or kill Western troops.

A signed article published in the French paper LE MONDE recently says, "Finally, observation of certain manoeuvres sets the Western staffs thinking that the Soviet forces continue--in spite of the current international negotiations on the halt of development of such weapons--to be trained to survive in conditions of using poisonous, chemical, biological and radiological weapons."

The article adds, "The doctrine of the Warsaw Pact is to consider the use of these poisonous weapons together with nuclear or conventional weapons. The aim is, by this means, to neutralize at the first onset the personnel and materials which form the tactical nuclear arsenal of the eventual adversary."

SWEDISH PAPER CITES U.S. SATELLITE PHOTOS ON SOVIET THREAT

OW251424Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 24 Sep (HSINHUA)--Judging from photos taken by U.S. satellites Soviet arms expansion is being carried out in a tempo far beyond the estimates formed thus far, says a signed article carried in the Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

The article notes that the Soviet Union has been ever apparently seeking for purely offensive weapon system over the last five or six years. Sweden and all other Western countries "have every reason to be concerned over the unparalleled Soviet arms expansion," it says.

As for the conventional ground force, the article continues, the Warsaw Pact states now have decisive predominance in central Europe. By the second quarter of 1978, they had 33,000 armoured vehicles in Europe ready for war. The Soviet Union is expanding its nuclear arsenal while systematically developing its conventional war capability. Now it has a predominant position in the number of conventional weapons.

The article points out that the mounting Soviet military threat against Europe results in "an incessant increase in the danger of war in Europe from the mid-1970's. The danger will continue growing."

Therefore, the article stresses, "The NATO's security policy must be basically reconsidered as early as possible."

UNITED STATES

U.S. WORLD WAR II VETERANS GROUP FETED IN PEKING

OW251556Y Peking NCNA in English 1453 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--A 22-member group of the Second World War U.S. Asia theatre veterans led by Michael Kan arrived here today. This evening, leading member of the China International Travel Service Yueh Tai-heng met and feted the American friends. Some members of the group had been to China in the 1940's.

Before coming to Peking, the group visited Canton, Wukan, Nanking and Shanghai, where it was given friendly hospitality by departments concerned.

NCNA REPORTS ON SECRETARY VANCE'S MIDEAST TOUR

OW251728Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned to Washington today after a tour of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Vance's trip was made to brief the leaders of the three countries on the result of the Camp David summit between the United States, Egypt and Israel.

He had talks with King Husayn of Jordan in Amman on September 20 and 21. On Vance's departure, Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim read a statement on behalf of the king to reporters at the Amman airport, reiterating Jordan's conviction that "any future settlement that can endure and be supported (by Jordan)" must be based on the principles of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab land including Jerusalem and self-determination for the Palestinians. Speaking at a press conference in Amman on September 23, King Husayn said that he was evaluating the Camp David agreements to see if they provide bases for "liberating" occupied Arab lands, if they could lead to self-determination of the Palestinians and to an overall Middle East settlement.

Vance visited Saudi Arabia from 21 to 23 and had talks with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Crown Prince and First Deputy Premier Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. A statement issued by a leading member of the Saudi Arab Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday said that both sides "discussed the results of the Camp David summit. Saudi Arabia put some questions and the U.S. Secretary of State Vance made an explanation." The statement said that Saudi Arabia raised the necessity of Jerusalem's return to Arab sovereignty and maintained the "need to recognize the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination."

Vance arrived in Damascus yesterday and held a talk with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for more than four hours. The Syrian Government issued a statement after the talk saying: "Syria completely opposes the results of the Camp David summit."

REUTER reported today that Vance considered his three-nation trip as "very worthwhile and important."

BRIEFS

WEIGHT LIFTERS TO U.S.-Peking, 22 Sep--A Chinese weight lifting team led by Li Wen-yao left here by air today for the United States of America to participate in a world weight lifting championships. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DELEGATION TO U.S.--Peking, 23 Sep--A 10-member Chinese geographical delegation led by Huang Ping-wei, director of the Institute of Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, left here by air yesterday for the United States at the invitation of the Ohio Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1241 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

U.S. VISITORS--Peking, 25 Sep--Vice Minister of Culture Ssu-tu Hui-min, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with noted American Playwright Arthur Miller and his wife, noted photographer, Inge Morath. The couple arrived in Peking on September 18. They were feted by Hsia Yen, vice president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and had wide contacts with personages of the Chinese literary and art, drama and film circles. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

NORTH ASIA

NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO SOUTH KOREA

OW231950Y Peking NCNA in English 1919 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary today denouncing the United States for continuing to ship military equipment to South Korea.

The commentary quoted Pentagon officials as saying that the United States plans to ship 12 F-4Ds to South Korea in October. These Phantom-fighter-bombers are to be deployed at Osan and Kongsan air bases.

The commentary condemned the Pak Chong-hui clique for continuing military exercises in South Korea at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentary points out that these activities of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are aimed at intensifying war preparations and aggravating tension in Korea.

It says that U.S. imperialists have increased the air force strength in South Korea under the guise of "troop pullout." This is one more proof that "troop pullout" advertised by them is a fraud.

In continuously sending military equipment to South Korea, the U.S. wants "to create 'two Koreas,' turn South Korea as a colony and military base forever and eventually achieve its ambition of encroaching upon the whole of Korea," the commentary says.

In conclusion it demands that the U.S. imperialists stop obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and completely withdraw all their military forces from South Korea without delay.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TEXTILE EXPERTS--Tokyo, 25 Sep--Marube Corp said Monday it would send textile experts to China early next year to give technical advice. Marubeni said it has agreed with China's National Textile Import and Export Corp to help China improve its fiber products. The technicians will advise local technicians in Shanghai and other major cities from January through May. [Text] [Tokyo KOYDO in English 0843 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

FOOTBALL DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Peking, 23 Sep--A Peking football delegation of China led by Wei Ming left here by air today for a friendly match tour of Japan. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1656 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee 16 September gave a reception to welcome members of the Japan-China Friendship Kyushu Youth delegation. Chen Chin-hua, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the reception. The host and guests raised toasts to the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and everlasting friendship between the peoples of the two countries. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW]

SCIENCE DELEGATION IN JAPAN--Tokyo, 22 Sep--The Kyoto Japan-China Scientists Exchange Association gave a reception yesterday evening in Kyoto warmly welcoming the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences with Chou Pei-yuan as leader and Chin Li-sheng as deputy leader. Over 70 noted personnel in academic and other circles in Kyoto, Nara and Osaka attended the reception. Masao Ishihara, vice president of the Kyoto Japan-China Scientists Exchange Association, and Chou Pei-yuan, leader of the Chinese delegation, spoke at the reception. They pointed out that the peace and friendship treaty signed not long ago by the governments of the two countries has laid a foundation for further friendly exchanges between the two countries. The Chinese delegation arrived in Kyoto from Tokyo yesterday morning. [Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE VISITOR--Peking, 23 Sep--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with Japanese friend Kinkazu Saionji, his wife Yukie Saionji and their sons and daughter-in-law. Later, Liao Cheng-chih dined Kinkazu Saionji and his family. Present were leading members of departments concerned, including Chang Hsiang-shan, Yang Chi, Chao An-po, Lin Li-yun, Li Mao-chai, Ching Pu-chun and Sun Ping-hua. The Japanese friends arrived in Peking yesterday evening at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Liao Cheng-chih greeted them at the airport. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

FORMER JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER--Peking, 25 Sep--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this evening met and feted Mr Katsuchi Tsukamoto, a retired senior officer of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, his wife and his eldest daughter. Present was Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1338 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

TIENTSIN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Tokyo, 25 Sep--The Tientsin municipal friendship delegation led by Wang En-hui, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, left Japan for home this morning. The delegation visited factories, scientific research institutions, villages and schools as well as places of historical interest in Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. They were accorded a cordial reception wherever they went. The delegation arrived in Japan for the fifth anniversary celebrations of the establishment of official bonds of friendship between Tientsin and Kobe. They exchanged views with the Japanese friends on strengthening friendly ties between the two cities. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1257 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

JAPANESE ACTOR--Peking, 21 Sep--Hsia Yen, vice president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, dined noted Japanese actor Chojuro Kawarazaki and his wife Shizue Kawarazaki here yesterday evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Mr and Mrs Kawarazaki arrived here by air on September 19 at the invitation of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TEXT OF PRC DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT 8TH SESSION OF HANOI TALKS

OW260812Y Peking NCNA in English 0751 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation, made a statement today at the eighth session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. Full text follows:

Your Excellency Hoang Bich Son, respected head of the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

Colleagues on the Vietnamese Government delegation,

The talks on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam between the Chinese and Vietnamese government delegations have lasted for nearly two months.

The mass of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and all people in the world who are concerned about Sino-Vietnamese relations are following closely the current talks with anxiety. They earnestly hope that the talks will yield positive results so that the friendship between China and Vietnam will be maintained and their relations improved. The Chinese Government delegation is keenly aware of the responsibility incumbent on the two sides for these talks. We should by no means fail to live up to the expectations of the people of our two countries and the people of the whole world.

The Chinese Government has always maintained that disputes between nations should be settled through negotiations in a spirit of friendly consultation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. It is from this position that the Chinese Government has settled fairly well with several countries the question of Overseas Chinese in these countries in accordance with its consistent policy on this question. This is a fact known to all.

As to the disputes between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese nationals, the Chinese Government, proceeding from the same position, had the hope of seeking a prompt solution through private consultations and made unremitting efforts to this end. However, the Vietnamese side did not respond to the goodwill and efforts of the Chinese side. On the contrary, it has escalated its anti-China and anti-Chinese activities and intensified its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. As a result, over 160,000 Chinese nationals and Vietnamese citizens have been driven to China. Although there emerged such a grave situation, the Chinese Government still took the initiative to propose the holding of talks at the vice-foreign-minister level between the two governments for an overall settlement of the question of Chinese nationals.

Throughout these talks, the Chinese Government delegation has explained patiently and in detail China's consistent policy towards Overseas Chinese and analysed in earnest the cause of the disputes between China and Vietnam over the question of Chinese residents. Proceeding from the actual situation and the sincere desire for a settlement, the Chinese delegation has put forward principled propositions and a series of fair and reasonable proposals for a comprehensive settlement of the disputes between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese residents, including proposals on specific matters calling for immediate solution. Regrettably, however, these propositions and proposals were completely negated and rejected by the Vietnamese side.

(1) We hold that there are Chinese nationals residing in both north and south Vietnam. With the nation-wide liberation of Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities completely changed the policies they used to adopt towards Chinese residents and took erroneous measures of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of them. This gave rise to very grave consequences, created many complexities and led to disputes between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese nationals. This is the stark reality which no one can deny by any means. And that is why it was necessary for the two sides to sit down and seek a reasonable solution through negotiations. However, the Vietnamese side has flatly denied the existence of Chinese nationals in north and south Vietnam, asserting that all Chinese nationals "have already become Vietnamese citizens" except a few who hold identity cards issued in Taiwan and Hong Kong, that the question was solved long ago and there is no longer any need to discuss it and that if the Chinese side wants to discuss it, that is "interference in Vietnam's internal affairs."

(2) We have pointed out that there is the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. The practice of the past twenty years and more has proved that this agreement provides the correct guidelines for solving the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. As the Vietnamese side, after the nation-wide liberation of Vietnam, went back on the 1955 agreement between the two parties and adopted an erroneous policy, there has arisen the present grave situation with regard to the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. Therefore, the key to a settlement of the disputes between the two countries over this question is to revert to the 1955 agreement between the two parties. The Vietnamese side, however, has assumed the attitude of completely negating the 1955 inter-party agreement. It maintains that the agreement is outdated and no longer applicable to the Chinese residents in north Vietnam. As for the Chinese residents in south Vietnam, it denies that any agreement has been reached on them at all, not to speak of implementing it.

(3) We have justly demanded that, as the first step towards a solution, the Vietnamese side should stop its erroneous practice of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals and guarantee their proper rights and interests. This is merely asking the Vietnamese side to act on general international principles. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese side slanderously dubs the above-mentioned Chinese proposal as "unreasonable and truculent" and alleges that "this question will never be solved."

(4) Regarding the nationality of the Chinese residents in north Vietnam, we have proposed that the Vietnamese side should, in keeping with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties, gradually guide Chinese nationals towards adopting Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis by patient persuasion and education and not (by) coercion. The Chinese government will, as always, continue to encourage and advise the Chinese there to adopt Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. Regarding all those of Chinese origin who have adopted Vietnamese nationality of their own accord, the Chinese side will respect their choice of Vietnamese nationality. But the Vietnamese side refuses outright to give any consideration to this proposal which has solid legal grounds and is based on goodwill and sincerity.

(5) Regarding the nationality of the Chinese residents in south Vietnam, we have proposed that the two sides, in keeping with the spirit and principles of the 1955 inter-party agreement and in the light of the actual conditions in south Vietnam, should advise and guide them gradually towards adopting Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis.

With the proviso that forced naturalization under the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem regime is not to be recognized, the Chinese side will respect the desire of all those who adopted Vietnamese nationality of their own free will either before or after the liberation of south Vietnam. In order to create favourable conditions for the voluntary adoption of Vietnamese nationality by Chinese residents who have not yet done so, the Vietnamese Government should, during a set period, accord them equal treatment as it did to the Chinese residents in the north. The Chinese side will render its cooperation and assistance and will actively encourage and urge them to adopt Vietnamese nationality. This is a rational proposal which accords with the reality in south Vietnam, but it, too, was rejected by the Vietnamese side.

(6) As regards those Chinese residing in north and south Vietnam who insist on holding Chinese nationality, the Chinese Government enjoins them to abide by the laws of Vietnam, respect the local ways and customs and live in amity with the Vietnamese people. It hopes that the Vietnamese Government will safeguard their proper rights and interests in employment, education, medical care and other welfare measures, and will refrain from discriminating against them. In fact, the rights and interests the Chinese side requests the Vietnamese side to ensure the Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam are far less than those the Chinese Government has long granted to the Vietnamese nationals residing in China. Even so, the Vietnamese side turns a deaf ear to the Chinese proposal.

(7) Regarding the Vietnamese citizens who have been driven into China by the Vietnamese authorities, the Chinese side has held that the Vietnamese side is duty-bound to receive them back to Vietnam and proposed that consultations on this specific problem be held so that an agreement may be reached. As for Chinese nationals driven back to China by the Vietnamese side who still have relatives in Vietnam, the Chinese side asks the Vietnamese side to receive and properly resettle those among them who wish to return to their original places of residence in Vietnam. This is a just demand which the Chinese side made with a view to alleviating the grave consequences caused by the Vietnamese authorities' pursuance of the policy of persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals, but the Vietnamese side categorically turned it down and repeatedly asserted that "those who have gone to China may not return to Vietnam."

In a word, the Vietnamese side has insolently rejected all the principled propositions and important proposals put forward by the Chinese side, arbitrarily dismissed them as "of no practical significance" and slandered us as "making use of the question of the Hoa people to realize the scheme of opposing and antagonizing Vietnam." The crux of the Vietnamese side's "four points" is its demand that China should "stop using the Hoa people to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam," which in essence harbours the design to use this trumped-up charge as a pretext for anti-China propaganda. As to the second and third of the four points, which deal with the exit procedures for "Hoa people" and Chinese residents wishing to leave Vietnam for China, they in fact represent an attempt to legalize continuation of the expulsion of Chinese residents by the Vietnamese authorities. The Vietnamese side has all along failed to put forward any principled and constructive proposals for a comprehensive settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. In this way it has shut the door to negotiations.

But this is not all. Throughout the talks the Vietnamese side has created a series of violent incidents of expelling, abducting, arresting and even killing Chinese nationals at border passes and in its capital Hanoi. Negotiation has become a fraud used by the Vietnamese side to camouflage violence. A typical example is the Vietnamese "proposal" at the talks for settling the question of the victimized Chinese who are stranded at the border.

Regarding the victimized Chinese nationals driven away by the Vietnamese side and stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Chinese side has suggested many times that the Vietnamese side should through persuasion send them back to their original places of residence, resettle them properly and take effective measures to ensure their personal safety, livelihood and employment. The problem could have been solved properly according to the above-mentioned Chinese proposal. However, the Vietnamese side, while suggesting on August 19 that the leaders of the two delegations jointly issue a draft "appeal" which was actually aimed at shifting onto the Chinese side the responsibility for the state of the victimized Chinese stranded at the border, in the afternoon of the same day created at Yu I Pass the violent incident of assaulting victimized Chinese and driving two or three hundred of them across the border to Chinese territory. While indicating its readiness to comment on the Chinese draft "announcement" at the fourth session scheduled for August 25, the Vietnamese side amassed nearly one thousand troops and police in a secret emergency deployment to ruthlessly suppress and expel victimized Chinese nationals, thus creating a grave incident of bloodshed at Yu I Pass on the same day. Then, the head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son declared at the fourth session held the next day that the Chinese draft "announcement" was "unacceptable," thus erasing this item from the agenda at the negotiating table, an item the Vietnamese forces had "settled" by violence.

Similar incidents also occurred when Chinese nationals residing in various parts of Vietnam were compelled to go to Hanoi to complete the procedures for repatriation. Employing the tactics of fabrication and blame-shifting at the negotiating table, the Vietnamese side demanded that the Chinese side "should not incite the Hoa people to pour into Hanoi from other parts of Vietnam to disturb order in the capital." Meanwhile it dispatched armed public security personnel in the night of August 11-12 to use water hose and tear-gas against the hundred-odd Chinese nationals in a hotel near the Hanoi Railway Station and forcibly took them away and put some of them in prison. In this way, the Vietnamese authorities replaced negotiation with force and "settled" by force the question of victimized Chinese who were supposed to go to Hanoi to complete formalities for their repatriation.

The above-mentioned facts suffice to prove that the Vietnamese authorities do not have any intention to settle questions through negotiation. What they believe in is force. The Vietnamese authorities put forward proposals at the negotiation table only to shield their acts of violence. The violent incidents created by the Vietnamese side were premeditated schemes designed to undermine the talks.

The process of the talks also reveals that, for the Vietnamese authorities, the real purpose of the talks is not to settle the question of Chinese nationals but to vilify China and hoodwink the Vietnamese people and world opinion. The talks have been used as a forum for anti-China propaganda by the Vietnamese authorities.

As a matter of fact, every session and every statement of the Vietnamese delegation have provided the Vietnamese press, radio and T.V. with important materials for their anti-China propaganda, and have kept busy the Vietnamese authorities and their diplomats throughout the world. Moreover, the Vietnamese propaganda machine has supplemented the statements of the head of the Vietnamese delegation by churning out vilifications and rumours of its own. With the rapid escalation of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China activities and their measures to undermine the talks, the Vietnamese side eventually revealed its true purposes by casting away its graceful disguise at the negotiating table and pouring out abuses. It slandered the Chinese delegation as using the same language as the "personnel of the CIA, comprador capitalists, active counter-revolutionaries and incorrigible personnel of the puppet army and government." It also tried to stick on China the labels of "expansionism", "hegemonism" and "international reaction" and resorted to flagrant personal attacks against Chinese party and state leaders. Thus the Vietnamese side has turned solemn diplomatic negotiations between governments into a forum for its despicable anti-China propaganda.

In short, the basic attitude of the Vietnamese side at these talks is: First, having absolutely no intention to solve through negotiations any dispute between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese nationals; secondly, using the talks to camouflage violence, and using violence to undermine the talks; thirdly, turning the talks into a forum for its anti-China propaganda.

The above-described attitude of the Vietnamese authorities towards the talks is by no means accidental. It is the offspring of their basic anti-China and anti-Chinese policy. The deterioration of the talks to such an extent in less than two months' time is correlated to the escalation of the anti-China activities of the Vietnamese authorities over the same period. In particular, the drastic escalation of their anti-China activities round the time of the national day of Vietnam has inevitably been reflected at the negotiating table.

Reviewing the whole process of the Sino-Vietnamese talks at vice-foreign minister level we cannot help feeling deeply grieved and drawing the following conclusion against our will: The Vietnamese side has no intention to resolve through negotiations either important matters of principle, or any specific and urgent matters. We have been waiting all the time. But the talks have so far yielded no results and, for the moment, we see no signs that things will take a turn for the better.

We pointed out before that the ostracism of Chinese nationals by the Vietnamese authorities was part of its anti-China policy. Your switch from a policy of friendship towards China to an anti-China policy was prompted by the needs of Vietnam and also by those of the Soviet Union. Your attitude at these talks further proves that the anti-China policy is your established policy. In order to push regional hegemonism, the Vietnamese authorities need to use the question of Chinese nationals to sow discord between China and the Southeast Asian countries, and so at these talks they repeatedly accused China of using the "Hoa people" as a "political trump card" for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union, in order to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia, has also strongly attacked China on the question of Chinese nationals, slandering Overseas Chinese as a "fifth column". Echoing each other, you are playing the same tune on different instruments. Now we have grounds for saying further that sabotage of the talks is likewise based on the needs of Vietnam and those of the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities have been gleeful over the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have escalated its anti-China activities and closed the door to negotiations.

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The Journal WEEK of the IZVESTIYA said bluntly in its August 28 issue that "the present Chinese leaders pose a grave danger to the cause of peace. One should not be reconciled with them, nor should one abet them by any means." It is by no means accidental that you are signing in harmony, one in the south and the other in the north. From the above-mentioned facts the Vietnamese people, the Chinese people and the people of the whole world will get to the underlying cause for the lack of progress at these talks.

It must be pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities' practice of following the Soviet Union's anti-China policy, turning a blind eye to reality and refusing to solve any problem has not only brought long sufferings to the masses of Chinese residents in Vietnam. It runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. It is of no help to upholding the traditional friendship between the two peoples and does not conform with the desires of the people of the world who are concerned about peace in Southeast Asia.

As the Vietnamese side has simply no intention of discussing and solving problems, and has closed the door to negotiations, it is impossible for the talks to go on. This state of affairs is the making of the Vietnamese side alone. The Chinese Government delegation deeply regrets it. Faced with this reality, we are forced to suggest the need of an adjournment of the talks between the Chinese and Vietnamese vice-foreign ministers. The Chinese delegation will soon return to China to report on its work. However, we still have hopes for an eventual settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam through negotiations.

Our sincerity is consistent. We sincerely hope that the Vietnamese side will give earnest and serious consideration to the Chinese side's propositions and proposals. Whenever the Vietnamese side shows a sincere desire to settle the disputes on the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam through negotiations, makes a positive response to the Chinese propositions and proposals or puts forward its own principled and constructive suggestions for a comprehensive settlement of the question--that will be welcome to us. On China's part, the door to negotiations is always open.

It is our earnest hope that the Vietnamese Government will create no more incidents on the question of Chinese residents but will truly safeguard their personal safety and proper rights and interests.

A long journey tests a horse's strength, a long acquaintance shows you a man's heart. The Chinese Government's consistent policy toward Overseas Chinese can stand tests. The Chinese Government's sincerity for settling the Sino-Vietnamese disputes on the question of Chinese residents through negotiations can stand tests. The Chinese Government's patience on this question can also stand tests. We will never spare our efforts.

The Chinese Government and people always value the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. We are sure that the desire of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the people of the whole world for a settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese disputes through friendly consultations will be satisfied.

Thank you.

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FINNISH CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER

LD252016Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vietnam has claimed that China has concentrated large numbers of troops near the border between the two countries. NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese army newspaper, said today that entire Chinese divisions with artillery and tanks have been stationed by the Vietnamese border in the Canton and Kunming military districts. There have been incidents recently on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The background to the incidents is the dispute concerning the Chinese population living in Vietnam.

Our correspondent Raija Valta visited the Sino-Vietnamese border area recently and reported on the situation on both sides of the border. [begin recording]

Following the incidents of 8 and 25 August barbed wire fences have been set up on the Vietnamese side of the border and trenches are being dug at the Vietnamese end of the Friendship Pass and the Tungshing border crossing point. In addition, the Chinese allege that the Vietnamese have mined the border areas. According to Chinese officials dealing with foreign affairs in the border province the fear of the Vietnamese is unfounded, for a socialist country will never attack another country.

However, the Vietnamese seem to have two reasons for making secure their border with China, previously practically unguarded. The first (?reason) is [word indistinct] that the Chinese citizens, who earlier lived in Vietnam and later fled to China, would return to their former homesteads, for Vietnam holds the view that they, after receiving ideological training in China, will work as spies. The second reason for turning the Vietnamese border area into a military zone is fear of a Chinese attack, for, despite the fact that in the border area the Chinese side is clearly not preparing for a battle, China has nearly three times as many men and weapons as Vietnam on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The train which travels between Vietnam and China twice a week is operating according to schedule, although earlier goods shipments, chiefly originating in the European socialist countries, seem to have come to an end. Also, air traffic between Peking and Hanoi is proceeding without hindrance, but other [words indistinct] border traffic has ended completely. Raija Valta, Nanning. [end recording]

China has not yet replied to Vietnam's accusation today about a big concentration of troops in the border area.

PEOPLE'S DAILY RAPS TASS COMMENTS ON USSR-SRV-ASEAN RELATIONS

BK260446Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY on 25 September carries a commentary criticizing TASS for spreading false news and perfidious propaganda aimed at supporting Vietnam's bid for ASEAN membership. The commentary says:

"The Soviet Union always tries to seize every possible opportunity to carry out its perfidious propaganda activities. This policy constitutes a 'Trojan horse' scheme vis-a-vis the ASEAN countries. TASS' comments on the conference of the ASEAN Standing Committee which was recently held in Jakarta are further evidence of this scheme."

The commentary goes on to say:

"The recent ASEAN Standing Committee conference was simply a regular meeting of this organization. Yet TASS is making a big fuss over it, emphatically stating that ASEAN is entering an orbit that begins with the policy of establishing relationships according to the Helsinki spirit. At the same time, the Soviet Union is striving to extend detente to the Southeast Asian region (?in an effort to enhance its influence). TASS' statement is patently absurd. Everyone knows that the so-called Helsinki spirit and detente are just a Soviet smokescreen to cover up the USSR'S ambition of implementing its hegemonistic scheme in Europe. According to Soviet propaganda, the Soviet Union is trying to extend this scheme to Asia. This is aimed at establishing an Asian collective security system with the Soviet Union acting as the overlord in Asia. However, such an infamous Asian collective security system is at complete variance with the ASEAN ideal. This system has long been despised by the Southeast Asian countries.

"Now, TASS is openly trying to export this smuggled item to the Southeast Asian countries. Does this not prove that the Soviet Union is attempting to steer ASEAN into the Soviet hegemonistic orbit?"

The commentary stresses:

"What is even more blantant is that TASS has insisted that the ASEAN Standing Committee conference was held in a situation in which 'Vietnam has been strengthened and in which the Vietnamese leader is visiting the ASEAN member countries,' and that the leaders of Vietnam and Thailand have expressed their views on the desirability of Southeast Asia being an area of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.' This trick is evidently aimed at helping Vietnam worm its way into ASEAN and at creating an impression that ASEAN is plunging into the Soviet orbit. But the Soviet efforts will be futile.

"The Thailand-Vietnam joint statement does say in part: 'Both sides have expressed their views on the desirability of Southeast Asia being an area of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.' But on this issue, the Thai prime minister has reiterated Thailand's pledge to achieve ASEAN'S own objective of establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. This has brought to the fore the disagreement between the two sides over the issue. It also proves that Thailand does not approve of the USSR and Vietnam imposing on ASEAN their particular policy of establishing a zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary concludes:

"This is not the first time that TASS has spread false news, disregarding the actual facts. Earlier, it openly and irresponsibly said that Vietnam's policy had been officially approved by the ASEAN leaders. After we reviewed the full text of the Thailand-Vietnam joint statement and exposed the Soviet perfidy, TASS rapped us, claiming that we distorted the points in the joint statement. Does TASS hold that lies which are repeated again and again will become truth and that its 'Trojan horse' scheme will be implemented?"

PRC AMBASSADOR TO LAOS PRESENTS RELIEF SUPPLIES

OW251516Y Peking NCNA in English 1455 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--A quantity of relief goods including cotton blankets, textile fabrics and canned food offered by the Red Cross Society of China were handed over to the Lao Government at the Vientiane airport today.

Sanan Southichak, minister of communications, public works and transport of Laos and chairman of the committee directing flood control and relief work, and Hsu Huang, Chinese ambassador to Laos, were present at the handing and receiving ceremony.

Hsu Huang and Sanan spoke at the ceremony. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Hsu Huang extended profound sympathy and solicitous regards to the Lao people in the flood-stricken areas. He expressed the conviction that the heroic Lao people will surely be able to tide over the difficulties caused by the floods and achieve success in flood prevention and relief work. He hoped that the time-honoured traditional friendship between the Chinese and Lao peoples will continue to consolidate and develop.

Minister Sanan said that in the years of war as in time of peace, the Chinese Government and people have always stood by the Lao people. Now, the Chinese Government and people, the Red Cross Society of China in particular, have provided relief materials to help Lao people overcome difficulties caused by the floods. This embodied the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and the support of the Chinese Government and people for the Lao Government and people.

BRIEFS

SOCCER TEAM IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 21 Sep--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, received Chang I-lin, leader, and Chao Kuo-yao, deputy leader, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army football team at his residence here this afternoon. Prime Minister Kriangsak had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Mao Hsien-chi were present on the occasion. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

PHILIPPINE VOLLEYBALL TEAMS--Peking, 23 Sep--The visiting Philippine men's and women's volleyball teams played friendly matches at the indoor capital stadium here this evening. Watching the matches were Yin Chung-wei, a leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and leading members of departments concerned. They met R.P. Bautista, leader of the visiting teams, and J.N. Reyes, captain of the Philippine men's team. Attending were Rodolfo Severino, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy here, and Mrs. Severino. The Philippine volleyballers arrived in Canton on September 16. They lost two matches in the city. They arrived in Peking on September 20. The Chinese Volleyball Association gave a reception in their honour the following day. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMING PRC VISIT

OW251542Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista said at a press conference here today that his forthcoming visit to China will strengthen mutual respect and friendly cooperation between the two countries.

He said that during the brief stopover of Nepalese king and queen in Peking en route to Japan last May, the friendly exchange of views between the king and Chinese leaders had contributed to the promotion of bilateral relations. Likewise, Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Nepal last February was a significant landmark in Nepal-China relations.

Talking about the Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty, the prime minister said it is a very important development in the relations between China and Japan. The treaty will be conducive to peace in Asia and the whole world. He expressed the hope that good relations will be reestablished between China and India.

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN SPORTS TEAM--Peking, 24 Sep--The track and field team of the Pakistan Armed Forces headed by Air Commodore Majeed Baig gave a farewell reception here this evening. Among the guests were Han Fu-tung and Chou Chih-tung, chairman and vice chairman of the Sports Commission of the Chinese PLA; Cheng Feng-jung, leading member of the Chinese Track and Field Association; Li Ta-wei, vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Committee, and athletes of the "August 1" track and field team of the Chinese PLA. Present were Mohammad Abdul Fazl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy; Brig Iqbal M. Sahfi, defence and army attache; Group Captain Mohammad Ashraf Chaudhry, air attache; and Zahir Sani, counsellor of the embassy. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 0102 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW]

PAKISTAN SHIP AGREEMENT--Islamabad, 23 Sep--An agreement on the purchase and sale of ships was signed between China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce at a ceremony here today. Lu Wei-chao, Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, and Izharul Haque, secretary of Pakistan's Ministry of Commerce, signed the agreement. Under the agreement China will purchase 10 ships from Pakistan by cash payment within five years. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1912 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

SRI LANKA FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Colombo, 22 Sep--A meeting was held here yesterday by the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association in commemoration of the second anniversary of the passing of Chairman Mao. The meeting was presided over by Dr M.C. Chandrasena, vice-president of the association. A lecture was given by Dr K.L.V. Alagiyawanne, a prominent educationist of the University of Sri Lanka. [Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

EUROPE

PARIS MAYOR CHIRAC ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW251404Y Peking NCNA in English 1302 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--Jacques Chirac, former prime minister of France and mayor of the city of Paris, Mrs. Chirac and his party wound up their friendship visit to China and left here for home by air this afternoon.

They were seen off at the airport by Wu Te and Yeh Lin, chairman and vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hsing Jen-hsien, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Office of the revolutionary committee; and Chu Li-ching, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

On hand also were French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and Mrs. Arnaud.

While in Peking, Mayor Chirac and his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. They also visited a rural people's commune and places of historical interest. The French guests travelled to Sian and Loyang in the company of Vice-Chairman Yeh Lin.

FORMER FRENCH INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW241005Y Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Sep (AFP)--Former French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, the honorary chairman of the Republican Party, arrived in Peking today on a private visit.

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Mr Poniatowski is the third political figure from France's ruling coalition to visit China this year. Despite the private nature of his stay, he was greeted at the airport by Chinese officials.

The former minister brought a message from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Chinese party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

French Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, is currently in China at the invitation of Peking Mayor Wu Te. He is scheduled to return here tomorrow from central China and leave for home in the afternoon.

During his stay in Peking, Mr Chirac had talks with the two highest Chinese leaders of the post-Mao era, Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

Meets Teng Hsiao-ping

OW260954Y Peking NCNA in English 0855 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Michel Poniatowski, former minister of state and honorary president of the French Republican Party, and Madame Poniatowski.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a luncheon for them.

French Ambassador and Madame Claude Arnaud were present at the meeting and the banquet.

Also present were Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Wan Fu, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI CHIANG PETES EEC DELEGATION

OW251946Y Peking NCNA in English 1934 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--"China and the European Community maintain not only good political relations but also economic and trade relations that have broad prospects for development," said Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, at a banquet he gave this evening for the visiting European Community delegation. The fact that the community had sent a broadly represented delegation to China, he added, "testifies to the good relations China has with it and its member states and also to the progress Europe has achieved along the path of unity."

Minister Li Chiang pointed out that while China relied primarily on its own efforts in the economic construction, it also needed advanced technology and equipment from abroad. He said: "The results of the current talks between us will be reflected in the development of economic cooperation and growth of trade between our two sides in the future. Prospects are encouraging."

Leader of the delegation Wilhelm Haferkamp said in response: "This visit takes place at a moment in history which is important both for Europe and for China. I am convinced that both sides in our discussions have the same aim: To ensure that our relations and the friendship between our peoples are strengthened and deepened."

"The community's interest in China's achievements," he said, "is all the greater because there are no outstanding points at issue between us." "We are happy with the support and encouragement you have given and continue to give to our own efforts to strengthen and broaden our integration. It seems to me that all the necessary factors exist to support our common determination to develop the relations between us."

He stated that he and the members of his delegation would seek to explore with Chinese organizations concerned how best to develop the relations between the two sides and in particular how to implement the trade agreement the two sides had signed.

Present at the banquet were diplomatic envoys of European Community member states to China. Also present were Chang Wen-chin, Chinese vice foreign minister; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Huan Hsiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

This morning, Minister Li Chiang held talks with leader of the delegation Wilhelm Haferkamp and members of the delegation.

Further on Li Chiang Banquet Speech

OW251956Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1745 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (AFP)--Chinese Trade Minister Li Chiang today urged Europe to unite against the threat of the "superpowers." He was speaking at a banquet welcoming a delegation from the European Common Market, the first to visit China since last June's EEC-Peking agreement.

Mr Li said Europe was the "strategic focal point" of the "increasingly fierce contention" of the super-powers. "Only when Europe unites and reinforces its defence capability can it fight against aggression, expansionism and hegemonism and safeguard its own security," said Mr Li. "Hegemonism" is the word generally used by the Chinese when alleging expansionist aims by the Soviet Union.

The trade minister said China "supports the goal of unity and prosperity for Europe and wishes a continuous progress in this direction".

In reply the European delegation leader Wilhelm Haferkamp, EEC external affairs commissioner, said conditions favoured their joint determination to develop relations between China and the Common Market. He said his mission's aim was to seek the best means of developing these relations and enforcing the recently signed agreement. Mr Haferkamp stressed the politically neutral nature of all cooperation between the EEC and developing nations.

The European delegation comprised senior EEC officials, representatives of European commercial associations and industrialists from the nine Common Market countries. Opening talks on a ten-day visit were held today with Mr Li, Metal Industry Minister Tang Ko and Water and Energy Minister Chien Cheng-ying.

BANQUET FOR BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DELEGATION HELD

OW241632Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Sep (HSINHUA)--Hsiao Peng, head of the Chinese group to the Chinese-Bulgarian Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening for a Bulgarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by S. Syulemezoy, head of the Bulgarian group to the Bulgarian-Chinese Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Cooperative Union. Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev was among the guests.

The delegation arrived in Peking by air this morning to attend the 16th session of the commission.

PEKING OFFICIAL FETES VISITING ROMANIAN DELEGATION

OW251658Y Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Li-kung, secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a visiting Romanian friendship delegation led by Ion Retegan, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Standing Committee member of the Bistrita-Nasaud County Committee of the R.C.P., and first vice-chairman of the People's Council of the county.

Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were among the guests. Wan Fu, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, was present.

The delegation arrived in Peking by air this afternoon.

ROMANIAN PAPER SCIENTIA ON INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES

OW221351Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (HSINHUA)--"The imperialistic policies of domination, dictate, coercion and interference in internal affairs are a constant source of threat to the independent and autonomous development of various countries," said the Romanian paper, SCIENTIA, today in a commentary. "In order to safeguard national independence," it added, "it is necessary to fight resolutely against these actions."

The commentary entitled "The Independence of the Peoples Is the Fundamental Objective of the Struggle of the World Revolutionary and Progressive Forces" said, "a grave threat to peoples' independence comes from attempts to partition parts of the world into spheres of influence. Placing some countries into such 'zones of influence' will inevitably damage their independence in one way or other. The attempt by all possible means to bring different countries and peoples into spheres of influence is in fact aimed at continuing policies of inequality and at continuing enslavement and domination. It obviously runs counter to the aspirations of the people for freedom and sovereignty."

Referring to the operation of this policy, the commentary pointed out that the most direct and crudest form was the use of force and military means. It pointed out that armed intervention, encroachment on the territories of other countries, military occupation and the launching of aggressive wars were not yet outlawed. Included in the military means are the setting up of military bases and the stationing of troops on the territories of other countries and dragging these countries into armament drives. All this has done harm to the sovereignty of these countries, aggravated their economic burdens and made them more and more dependent on their arms suppliers.

Those who want to achieve the political end of dividing the world into spheres of influence, the commentary pointed out, also resorted to economic means such as the conclusion of unequal treaties, exerting financial pressure, making the supply of technology dependent on political conditions and granting loans to those projects which first serve imperialism. The "new colonialism" is characterized by all these methods.

"In pushing the relations of domination," the commentary said, "both methods are used. But no matter what method is used, the result is always trampling on the sovereignty of various countries and impeding their free development."

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW260959Y Peking NCHA in English 0857 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--"We still live in conditions characterized by contradictions and bloc divisions that are tearing our world apart and pushing it into new confrontation," declared Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today at the general debate of the 33rd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which began today.

Addressing the General Assembly, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs noted that the present session took place "at a time of further deepening of the general crisis of the existing system of international political and economic relations, at a time of stagnation in the process of relaxation of tension, of an unabated arms race, of aggravation of existing crises and of the strengthening of attempts to impose new forms of domination and interference in the internal affairs of independent states."

Referring to the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries held in Belgrade this summer, he said that the conference firmly rejected all attempts to divide the non-aligned countries on political, ideological and other grounds and it reaffirmed its positions on the important and burning issues of contemporary international relations such as "the struggle against the old and the new evils of our world, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, against all forms of foreign domination and interference, the fight against political and economic hegemonism and all forms of subjugation."

On the question of Middle East, he said that Yugoslavia would welcome and support all efforts that genuinely tend toward achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem.

This solution must embody three fundamental principles. First, the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war; second, the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and third, the right of all countries and peoples of the region to security and independent development.

Turning to the situation in Africa, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec expressed his country's unreserved support to the people in Africa fighting for the elimination of racist regimes. He stressed, "We must lend full support and recognize all the legitimate rights of the liberation movements of SWAPO in Namibia and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe. There can be no genuine and lasting achievement of independence and transfer of power to the African majority without the participation of SWAPO and the Patriotic Front."

On the world economic issues, he said that it was due to attempts by some big powers to maintain old relations of inequality, privileges and exploitation in international economic relations that no progress had been achieved with regard to the solution of a single substantive question. He said that the establishment of a new international economic order was imperative. Closing our eyes to this reality would not exacerbate the existing crisis in the world economic relations.

NATO CONFERENCE CALLS FOR INCREASED DEFENSE STRENGTH

OW251702Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Atlantic Treaty Association held its 24th annual conference in Hamburg between September 20 and 23. With "the Atlantic alliance and its situation in middle Europe" as the main topic, the conference was addressed by NATO's Secretary Joseph Luns, General Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, Manfred Woerner, chairman of the Defence Committee of Bundestag, and representatives of the West German Foreign Ministry and Defence Ministry Prime Minister Helmut Schmidt also spoke at the end of the conference.

Haig and Luns called on the Western countries to strengthen defence capabilities and preparedness. They showed concern about the increase of the military strength of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the ever growing interference of the Soviet Union in the Third World countries especially in African countries. Haig asked the Western countries to strengthen unity and increase military expenditures to counter the "globe threats" from the Warsaw Treaty Organization, a DPA report said.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out in his speech that his country would continue to play the role of an "active and reliable" partner of the Western alliance in fulfilling its missions. Richard Jaeger, president of the West German ATA, noted that the principle of front line defence was vitally important to West Germany.

HUANG HUA CONCLUDES 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

For Greek reportage on the 3-day official visit to Greece by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, which included signing a Greek-PRC cultural cooperation agreement, see the Greece section of the 22 and 25 September issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

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BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FRG, LUXEMBOURG--Peking, 21 Sep--A delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs led by its President Hao Te-ching left here by air today on a friendly visit to the FRG and Luxembourg. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wang Shu, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Ko Po-nien, Hsieh Li and Wu Mao-sun, leading members of the institute. Franz Keil, minister of the FRG Embassy here, was present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

RADIO ORCHESTRA TO EUROPE--Peking, 21 Sep--The Radio Orchestra for Traditional National Music of China led by Ku Feng, with Peng Hsiu-wen as its deputy leader, left here by air this morning on a performance tour of Malta, Italy and the FRG. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY--Ankara, 23 Sep--Chinese Ambassador to Turkey Wei Yung-ching left here for home by air today at the termination of his term of office. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit received the ambassador on September 21 and had a friendly talk with him. On September 18, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun also received Wei Yung-ching and gave a formal luncheon in his honour. The Chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception on September 21. [Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW]

SWEDISH CULTURAL DELEGATION--Peking, 25 Sep--Shen Yen-ping, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Peoples Political Consultative Conference and the Union of Chinese Writers, met here this morning with the delegation of personages from the Swedish cultural circles led by Tore Zetterholm, a noted playwright. Delegation leader Tore Zetterholm introduced one by one the ten members of the delegation to Vice Chairman Shen Yen-ping. The vice chairman joyfully had talks with these writers, painters, musicians and literary critics. He answered the questions they had posed on the current situation, prospects and orientation for creation of literature and art in China. The delegation arrived in Peking on September 23. Hsia Yen, vice president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, feted the Swedish friends that evening. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW]

SWEDISH LINGUIST--Peking, 21 Sep--Swedish linguist Gunnar Jarring left here for home by air this morning after visiting Peking and Sinkiang. Seeing him off at the airport was Liu Yang-chiao, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. During his stay in China, the linguist met and was feted by Huan Hsiang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST DELEGATION--Madrid, 21 Sep--The Chinese engineering geologists delegation led by Prof Liu Kuo-chang left here for home today. The delegation attended the Third International Congress of Engineering Geology held in Spain from September 4 to 8, and later paid a friendly visit to the country. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

ENVOY IN BELGIUM--Brussels, 22 Sep--King Baudouin of Belgium received Chinese Ambassador Kang Mao-chao here this morning. They had a warm and friendly conversation. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAD PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI FROM TAIYUAN

OW252032Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--Felix Malloum, president of the Republic of Chad, and other distinguished guests accompanying him on the visit arrived here from Taiyuan by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Ngapo Ngawang-jigne, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister.

They were greeted at the airport by Peng Chung and Pei Hsien-pai, second vice-chairman and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chang Cheng-tsung, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Li Pao-chi, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and more than 2,000 local people.

In the evening, President Felix Malloum and the other distinguished guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by the municipal revolutionary committee.

N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigne was present at the banquet.

Peng Chung spoke first at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He said: "Though China and Chad are far apart geographically, the ties of friendship have linked our two countries closely together. The people of Shanghai, like the people of the whole country, treasure the friendship between the two countries very much." He extended warm congratulations to the Chad people on their achievements in various fields.

Proposing a toast on behalf of the Chad president, Hissein Alkhali, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, said that during their stay in China they had seen the tremendous potentials of socialist China and her strength in economic, military and cultural fields. "Our present visit has made tremendous contribution to deepening mutual understanding between the two countries," he stated.

Hissein Alkhali concluded: "Upon our return, we will happily convey to the our people [as received] the great Chinese people's friendly feelings."

On their departure from Taiyuan, President Felix Malloum and the other distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by Wang Chien, chairman of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Wang Hsiu-chin, chairman of the Taiyuan City Revolutionary Committee.

This morning, the guests from Chad visited the Taiyuan heavy machinery plant and places of historical interest accompanied by N.P.C. Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigne and Chairman Wang Chen.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS BANQUET IN DAR ES SALAAM

OW241530Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 24 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Liu Chun gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine who had just returned here from a visit to China at the head of a government delegation.

Present at the banquet were Junior Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Fom, principal Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office H. Kolimba and other members of the delegation.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SUDANESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS SHANGHAI, CANTON

OW221354Y Peking NCHA in English 1318 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Harun al-'Awad, minister of commerce and supply, left here by air today to visit Shanghai and Canton.

Among those seeing them off at the airport were Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Chang Keng-ho, department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahamah and officials of the Sudanese Embassy in China were present.

While in Peking, the Sudanese guests paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. They also visited a factory and places of historical interest.

Concludes Visit

OW251410Y Peking NCHA in English 1340 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Sudanese Government trade delegation led by Harun al-'Awad, minister of commerce and supply, wound up its visit to China and left Canton by train today.

The Sudanese guests were seen off at the railway station by Huang Ching-po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province, and leading members of departments concerned.

The delegation arrived in Canton from Shanghai on September 23.

PRC GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CONGO

OW251422Y Peking NCHA in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to Congo upon the invitation of its government.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Jacob Okandza, minister of commerce; Georges Mboma, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, and other Congolese officials.

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Li Lien-pi was also present on the occasion.

TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS BANK OF OMAN DELEGATION

OW251420Y Peking NCNA in English 1336 GWT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met and had a friendly conversation today with a delegation of the Bank of Oman Limited in Dubai led by Sayf Ahmad al-Ghurayr, chairman of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the United Arab Emirates and president of the bank.

The delegation arrived in Peking on September 23 for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The guests were entertained at a banquet given by Wang Yao-ting on the evening of September 24.

NCNA ON ARAB SUMMIT'S REJECTION OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

OW241752Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GWT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 23 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front made up of Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, held a summit here from September 20 to 23.

Attending the summit were Syrian President Hafez al-Asad, Algerian President Houari Boumediene, Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of Libya Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of South Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat.

It is reported that the summit had discussions on how to deal with the tripartite summit held at Camp David not long ago among the United States, Egypt and Israel and on the situation thereafter.

A communique issued here by the summit expressed "rejection of the Camp David accords and results" and "support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

A resolution adopted by the summit said that the heads of state participating in the summit had decided to "break off political and economic relations with the Egyptian regime" and "authorize President al-Asad to make contact with the Soviet Union in the name of the front to examine the possibility of developing the Soviet Union's ties with the front so as to re-establish military and political balance in the region and make closer and deepen the Soviet Union's relations with the countries of the front.

The summit decided to establish a "supreme command" formed by the heads of state of the four countries and the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which will make decisions on the establishment of a "joint military command." It also decided to form a political committee at the level of foreign ministers.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 23 Sep--Forty-four Chinese doctors who had completed a two-year working tour in Tanzania left here for home today. Another group of 44 Chinese doctors has arrived in Tanzania to take over the work. [Peking NCNA in English 0737 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW]

CAMEROON FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 21 Sep--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet at noon today in honour of a Cameroon friendship delegation led by Atangana Valentin, member of the Central Committee of the Cameroon National Union and mayor of Saa of Centre-South Province. Lo Shih-kao, vice president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended. Among the guests was Cameroon Ambassador to China Jean-Baptiste Beleoken. The delegation arrived here this morning. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

BAGHDAD FAIR--Peking, 22 Sep--Chou Hsiu, head of the Chinese pavilion to the 1978 Baghdad International Fair, Iraq, left here for Baghdad by air yesterday. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1322 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

ALGERIAN VISIT--Algiers, 22 Sep--Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh ended a friendly visit to Algeria today. During the visit, he attended the opening ceremony of the 15th Algiers International Fair on September 20. Algerian Minister of Commerce Hadj Yala received and held talks with him yesterday on developing trade relations between the two nations. The Chinese vice minister arrived here on September 19. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

BURUNDI TRADE EXHIBIT--Peking, 22 Sep--The economic and trade exhibition of China opened in Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, on September 20. Burundi Minister of Geology, Mine and Industry Gaspard Karenzo cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony. Later, accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador Shih Tzu-ming and leader of the delegation of the exhibition Mei Tsun, Karenzo and Antoine Niyungeko, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and chief of the General Staff, visited the exhibition. [Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

ACROBATS IN KUWAIT--Kuwait, 21 Sep--The visiting Peking acrobatic troupe gave its premier performance here yesterday evening. At the end of the performance, Kuwait Minister of Education Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq accompanied by the Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Ting Hao and the head of the troupe Ah Liang mounted the stage to congratulate the success of the performance. There they had a photo taken together with the members of the troupe. The acrobats arrived here on the evening of September 18 after concluding their visit to Jordan. [Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NCNA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MONTREAL FROM NEW YORK

OW250912Y Peking NCNA in English 0811 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 24 Sep (HSINHUA)--The delegation of HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY led by its director Tseng Tao, with Kung Mai, chief of International Liaison Department of HSINHUA, as its deputy leader, arrived in Montreal from New York today on a friendly visit to Canada at the invitation of SOUTHAM NEWS SERVICES.

The delegation was greeted at the Montreal airport by Charles Lynch, chief of SOUTHAM NEWS SERVICES; Christopher Young, general manager of SOUTHAM NEWS SERVICES and Robert McConnell, general manager of the GAZETTE.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung was also present.

REPORT ON NICARAGUAN PEOPLE'S ANTI-DICTATORIAL STRUGGLE

OW231650Y Peking NCNA in English 1612 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Sep (HSINHUA)--The people of Esteli, Nicaragua's fourth largest city, continued to fight the whole evening of September 21, following the 10-day armed struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the Somoza dictatorship, according to Managua reports.

The armed struggle started in this city which is 128 kilometres away from Managua, and soon spread to various parts of the country. It is reported that during the past 13 days, thousands of people, particularly youths, have actively taken part in the armed struggle and had once controlled more than a dozen cities and towns including Esteli, Leon (the second largest city), Chinandega and Matagalpa. The National Guards, supported by tanks, planes, rockets and other heavy weapons, were sent to suppress the armed rebels, sparing not even civilians. But the rebellious people set up street barricades, and engaged the National Guards in lane to lane fighting with rifles, grenades and various sorts of home-made weapons.

A number of cities were recaptured by the National Guards in the past few days. However, fierce fighting broke out again in Esteli on the evening of September 21. More than 800 people were reported to be still fighting heroically despite the wanton bombing of the city for several days by the National Guards. In other cities, the armed rebels have retreated to the mountains or crossed state borders to neighbouring countries. Opposition parties have pointed out that the flames of the anti-dictatorial struggle can never be put out despite the Somoza regime's declaration that it has resumed control over these cities.

The whole of Nicaragua has almost been paralysed since August 25 when a nation-wide strike began.

The Somoza regime's sanguinary suppression has aroused strong indignation and protests in other Latin American countries. Venezuelan President Andres Perez said on September 12 at a press conference that he "felt sorrow over the Nicaraguan event." The Peruvian Constituent Assembly approved a motion on September 20, expressing support to the "heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the Somoza dictatorship." Many members of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, in a joint proposal submitted to the Chamber on September 12, called for severance of diplomatic relations with the Somoza regime.

BRIEFS

AID TO JAMAICA--Peking, 22 Sep--A contract for the supply of equipment and materials for the Jamaican Cotton Polyester Textile Company Limited to be built [as received] with Chinese aid was signed yesterday by Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and Danny Williams, Jamaican minister of industry and commerce, according to a report from Kingston. In their speeches at the signing ceremony, both the ambassador and the Jamaican minister praised the friendship between the Chinese and Jamaican people and the continuous development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

SURINAM ECONOMIC EXHIBIT--Paramaribo, 21 Sep--Surinamese President Johan Ferrier paid a second visit to the Chinese economic and trade exhibition here today. Accompanied by Li Chao, Chinese ambassador to Surinam, and Shen Yueh-feng, head of the exhibition delegation, the president watched the exhibits with keen interest. He praised the achievements attained by People's Republic of China in its economy and trade. After the visit, President Ferrier had a cordial and friendly talk with Li Chao and Shen Yueh-feng, expressing his admiration for the friendship and cooperation between the Surinamese and Chinese peoples. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0752 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

FOUR EXPERTS APPOINTED PETROLEUM MINISTRY VICE MINISTERS

OW251928Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[By Tien Lin-chung]

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep--According to sources in departments concerned, when the industrial and mining enterprises in some areas readjusted their leading bodies they had no problem appointing party committee secretaries and other leading members. But they did have a difficult time appointing plant directors; it was said that no appropriate candidates could be found. This situation still exists in some other areas; plant directors are not experts and experts are not made plant directors.

Why has this situation developed? Aren't there experts to be selected from? Aren't experts qualified to become plant directors? The general opinion is no. This situation has been created because the pernicious influence of the fallacies slandering intellectuals as "the stinking ninth category" and as "white experts" spread by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have not been thoroughly eliminated. Some people have said that plant directors can be easily found once the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has been eliminated.

The general task for the new period demands that we boldly promote technicians and put them in important positions. The Ministry of Petroleum has set an example for us in this respect. When the ministry reorganized its leading body in April, it acted in accordance with the five requirements for party successors and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and boldly promoted four technology experts to vice petroleum ministers. With the approval of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, they have been appointed officially.

The four experts are Hou Hsiang-ling, Yen Tun-shih, Min Yu and Li Tien-hsiang. The four comrades were tested in the 10th and 11th line struggles. They resolutely struggled against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," thereby demonstrating their political firmness. With the solicitude of the party and the support of the masses, they have made outstanding contributions to developing China's petroleum science and technology.

Hou Hsiang-ling is a former president of the Petrochemical Science Academy. He earned a Ph.D. in the United States before liberation and is China's noted expert in the petrochemical industry. In the oil refining process, he persists in using a difficult technology that extracts every drop from crude oil, thereby advancing China's oil refining technology.

Yen Tun-shih is a former vice president of the Academy for Planning the Prospecting and Exploitation of Petroleum. He developed a geological theory that there is oil in ancient submerged mountains [ku chien shan 0657 3480 1472] and the theory on the geological structure of eastern China, thereby playing an important role in prospecting and discovering oilfields in northern China.

Min Yu is a former chief geologist at Taching oilfield. He contributed to the development of Taching oilfield and to the maintenance of its stable and high yield.

Li Tien-hsiang is a former mechanical engineer of the Ministry of Petroleum. He achieved successes in developing China's petroleum-mining machinery industry and improving China's petroleum technology and equipment.

Among the four technical experts, only Hou Hsiang-ling is an old expert. The other three graduated from colleges in new China and are only in their 40's.

The Ministry of Petroleum's promotion of the four experts to leading positions will play an important role in completing the construction of some 10 Taching-type oilfields. When the ministry's leadership announced that the four experts had been appointed vice ministers, the ministry's staff members and workers were very happy. They said humorously: "Look, the leading body of our ministry has achieved the four modernizations."

The broad masses of technicians in China's industrial and mining enterprises and scientific research units have for a long time been cared for by the party and people, but in the past few years they have been cruelly persecuted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They bitterly hate Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and wholeheartedly support the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They are willing to contribute their abilities in the new Long March. It is entirely correct and possible to select leading cadres from among these people.

KU MU ATTENDS NATIONAL HEALTH MEETING IN SHANTUNG

OW252200Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0310 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 21 Sep--The Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee recently held a national on-the-spot experience-exchange meeting in Yentai, Shantung Province, to popularize Yentai Prefecture's advanced experience in public health work.

Vice Premier Ku Mu attended and addressed the meeting. Chiang I-chen, vice chairman of the Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee and minister of public health, made a report. The meeting heard a report by Yentai Prefecture on its advanced experience in carrying out public health work as required by "the national program for agricultural development." It also heard reports by representatives from Hopei, Heilungkiang, Kirin, Tsingtao and other provinces and municipalities on their experiences.

In the winter of 1976, Yentai Prefecture put forward the slogan: "Do public health work as required by the national program for agricultural development." That autumn, in checking its work against "the national program for agricultural development," the prefectural party committee discovered that the prefecture had not yet met the requirements of "the national program" in wiping out the four pests [rats, bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes] and promoting sanitation and hygiene. To meet the needs in the rapid development of industry and agriculture, the Yentai prefectural party committee was determined to launch a mass movement to do public health work as required by "the national program." Since then the people in the prefecture have grasped the two central links--the purification of all drinking water and the concentration of nightsoil and farmyard manure in compost heaps sealed with clay--and have vigorously undertaken public health capital construction work. They have tenaciously followed a set of rules and regulations on public health that have proven effective. As a result, the number of mosquitoes have so greatly decreased that people do not have to use mosquito nets in summer and autumn. The incidence of infectious diseases has also dropped remarkably. Two-thirds of the households in the prefecture have been rated as "honorary hygienic households."

The meeting pointed out: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people throughout the country have risen in greater vigor and are working hard to rapidly develop the national economy.

This new situation has set higher requirements to meet in the patriotic health campaign. The party members and people in all localities should be mobilized to implement the policy of emphasizing preventive medicine and carry out the patriotic health campaign with a view to wiping out pests and diseases. It is necessary to work hard to set a record in public health in the country's cities and rural areas by 1980 and, by 1985, to basically fulfill the task of wiping out pests and diseases as required by "the national program for agricultural development."

Some 350 persons attended the meeting, including responsible persons of all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party or revolutionary committees; responsible persons of various provincial, municipal and regional patriotic health campaign committees; representatives of the All-Army Patriotic Health Campaign Committee and PLA units; representatives of the ministries and commissions concerned of the State Council, mass organizations, scientific research institutes and propaganda units; and representatives from various parts of Shantung Province.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATES RETURN HOME FROM WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK250957Y [Editorial Report HK] Several PRC provincial radios announced the arrival home of their province's delegates to the Fourth National Women's Congress. Following is a listing by region of those stations heard to announce such arrivals:

Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 24 September reported that the 43 Fukien delegates arrived in Foochow by special plane on 22 September. They were welcomed by Wu Hung-hsiang and Pai Chih-min, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the Foochow PLA units, provincial departments and mass organizations. After the congress ended, Comrade Kang Ko-ching visited the place where the Fukien, Kiangsu and Taiwan delegations were staying to extend greetings to everyone. She also recalled the struggle in the old revolutionary base in west Fukien.

According to an 1100 GMT Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service broadcast in Mandarin on 23 September, Kiangsi's delegates to the congress returned to Nanchang on 22 September. They were welcomed at the airport by Ti Sheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Lo Meng-wen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial organs, the mass organizations, and Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee.

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 23 September reported that Mao Chih-yung, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Kuo-kuei, Shih Yu-chen, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, and (Li Lang-chiu), responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and military district, and Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, warmly welcomed the province's delegates to the National Women's Congress on their return to Changsha on 23 September. The Hunan delegation to the congress consisted of 69 persons from all walks of life and various nationalities.

At 1100 GMT on 24 September, Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin reported that the Hupeh delegation to the congress was welcomed home on 23 September by Jen Chung-lin, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Jao Hsing-li, Ting Feng-ying, Hsueh Tan, Ma Hsueh-li, and Liu Hui-ning, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; Hsu Tao-chi, Wang Han-chang and Hao Kuo-tao, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Wang Che-nan), deputy secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee.

In its 1100 GMT newscast on 23 September, the Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin noted that the 53-member Kwangsi delegation to the congress returned home on 22 September. They were welcomed by Chin Ying-chi, Liao Sheng-tung, Chang Sheng-chen, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees; (Tsai Yung-wei), (An Lun), Lo Mei-nien, (Liang Chun-chieh) and Mao Feng-luan, responsible comrades of departments concerned of the regional revolutionary committee and the mass organizations. The delegation was led by Tseng Hsiao-ping.

According to Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT on 23 September, the province's delegates to the congress returned to Canton on 22 September. They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Hsi Chung-hsun, Chiao Lin-i, Li Chien-chen, Kou Ching-yen, Liang Hsiang, Liang Wei-lin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Teng I-fan and Wang Chun, responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units; Chung Ming, Hsueh Yen, and (Yang I), responsible comrades of the Canton Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

The Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 September reported that the province's delegation to the National Women's Congress returned to Kweiyang on 22 September. They were welcomed by Chen Hsing-keng, Wang Chao-wen, Wang Chen-chiang and other responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. The delegation's leader was Pai Lin and deputy leader Meng Su-fen. In the evening, Ma Li, Chih Pi-ching, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei, Chen Hsing-keng, Wang Chao-wen, Liu Hsing-sheng, Chang Yu-huan, (Shih I-chiang), Wang Chen-chiang, (Ho Ming), Chin Feng, (Chang Tung-tai), (Fan Chi-chien) and (Lu Chieh-san), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the province and municipality, received all the delegates. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, extended warm greetings to the delegates on their return.

In its 2310 GMT broadcast on 22 September, the Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin announced that the Szechwan delegation to the congress had been welcomed by local party and government leaders, headed by Tu Hsin-yuan, on its return to Chengtu on 22 September.

At 1100 GMT on 23 September, the Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin noted that the Yunnan delegation to the congress returned to Kunming on 22 September. They were welcomed at the airport by Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units, and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned. The delegation consisted of 50 members and was headed by Chi Yao-chun, director of the provincial Federation of Women.

The Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 24 September reported that the Shensi delegation to the congress returned to Sian on 23 September, where they were welcomed by local party and government leaders, headed by Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee.

PLA POLITICAL ACADEMY CONDUCTS FORUM ON 'PRACTICE' PRINCIPLE

OW260522Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0143 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 23 Sep--The PLA Political Academy recently held a forum to further deepen the understanding of the principle that practice is the only criterion for examining truth and to examine the institute's teaching of this basic Marxist-Leninist theory.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

More than 80 comrades attended the forum including the institute's leading comrades; leading cadres of the institute's various colleges, departments and teams; teachers and many students.

Everyone unanimously pointed out that there is only one criterion for examining truth, namely, practice, and that no other criterion should be used. The main reason for now discussing this issue, which was resolved long ago by Marxism-Leninism, is that Lin Piao and the "gang of four"--who raised the "red flag," to oppose the red flag and peddled their idealist stuff of the "theory of genius," "theory of apex" and "every sentence in (Mao Tsetung Thought) is truth"--seriously disrupted our study and writing styles and our party style.

Many comrades have not yet freed themselves from the spiritual shackles and forbidden zones imposed on them by the "gang of four." Thus, clarifying the relationship between theory and practice and examining and consolidating our ideology, workstyle and various work with the basic principle that practice is the only criterion for examining truth, serve as a powerful criticism against Lin Piao and the "gang of four" are needed in defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in fulfilling the new Long March under the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary must accept being continuously examined on the basis of this principle.

At the forum, many comrades held that persistence in upholding the principle that practice is the only criterion for examining truth is a scientific approach to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Mao Tsetung Thought is a product of combining the universal Marxist-Leninist truth with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It is the unity of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and theory. It correctly reflects the law of development of the objective world. But it has not put an end to truth. Instead, it guides us to continuously open up roads leading to understanding truth. We must continuously enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought through practice.

Everyone agreed at the forum that the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is a model in persistently linking theory with practice. In our country's new developing stage, Chairman Hua's series of important directives and the important speeches of Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng all shine with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought. The line, principle and policy laid down by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua are based on the revolutionary practice of millions of people. They represent the will of the 800 million Chinese people and are the continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

DAILIES CALL 1970 RED FLAG ARTICLE 'POISONOUS WEED'

OW252110Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Sep--PEOPLE'S DAILY and KWANGMING DAILY today publish an article by the Tsinghua University CCP Committee entitled "A Sinister Program To Destroy Education," criticizing a big poisonous weed concocted by the "gang of four," "strive to build a socialist university of science and engineering."

The article describes how this big poisonous weed was dished out. In 1969 and 1970 two sinister henchmen of the "gang of four," one a man and the other a woman, successively dished out from Tsinghua University two big poisonous weeds: One was a phony report in 1969 entitled "Firmly Implement the Policy of 'Reeducation' and 'Giving a Way Out' Toward the Intellectuals," and the other was an article published in RED FLAG'S issue No 8 in 1970: "Strive To Build a Socialist University of Science and Engineering" (hereafter referred to as "Building").

These two sinister articles actually set the keynote for the "two assessments." Chen Po-ta and the "gang of four" directly took part in concocting "Building." In the process of concocting it, Chih Chun repeatedly submitted the draft to Chen Po-ta and Yao Wen-yuan for review and revision. After it was dished out Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan personally organized a "forum" in Shanghai to advertise and peddle it. "Building" and a "Summary" of the forum were both published in RED FLAG and eagerly reprinted by other papers and magazines. Their poisonous influence at home and abroad and their interference on the education front were more serious than the phony report.

The article points out: "Building" was a sinister program of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to destroy education. All the perverted actions of the "gang of four" in the field of higher education could be traced to this article. Today, to eliminate chaos and restore order on the education front and comprehensively and accurately implement Chairman Mao's ideas on education, we must thoroughly criticize "Building" and wipe out its poisonous influence.

The article is divided into three parts for detailed elaboration. The subtitles are: A Phony Experience To Deceive Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee; A Programmatic Document Showing the "Gang of Four's" Educational Line; and Comprehensively and Accurately Grasp Mao Tsetung Thought as a System and Carry the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the "Gang of Four" Through to the End.

The article points out: The "gang of four," Chih Chun and their followers were a bunch of political hoodlums who made their fortune by bluffing and deceiving. They were lacking in truth. Their articles, speeches, experiences and reports were based on distortions, falsification and deception. A restudy shows that in the phony 1969 report, most of the dozen or so typical cases used as the basis for its argument were false. And the "Building" of 1970, though described as an "experience," was also a total fabrication made according to the "gang of four's" political needs.

In exposing the "gang of four's" sinister and vicious doubledealing tactics, the article says: "Building" and the phony 1969 report saliently exposed the nature of the "gang of four's" fake left but real right counterrevolutionary line. Proceeding from their own counterrevolutionary needs, they used a large number of false materials, played double-dealing tricks and produced phony reports and experiences to deceive Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee and then, using the name of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, to deceive the masses and forcibly push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Whoever opposed them was labeled as "opposing Chairman Mao." To thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we must thoroughly expose and criticize their sinister and vicious doubledealing tactics. Some comrades are afraid to do this, however, because to uphold Chairman Mao's great banner they cannot say that the "gang of four" deceived Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. We do not agree with this view. Perhaps the concept behind this view is good. However, in actuality it certainly does not uphold Chairman Mao's great banner. Instead it tolerates the "gang of four's" denigration of Chairman Mao's great banner, their poisonous influence to continue to poison the cadres and masses, and the "forbidden areas" they set up to continue to shackle people's minds. We feel that since the "gang of four," Chin Chun and company did so many evil things under the signboard of the "Tsinghua experience," it is the obligation of the revolutionary comrades of Tsinghua University to stand up and expose and criticize them. This is our bounden revolutionary duty to the party, the people and the revolutionary cause. Moreover, only by relentlessly criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in light of the actual conditions in each unit and exposing their conspiracies, intrigues and phony experiences and reports can we really hold high Chairman Mao's great banner.

The article points out that to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, it is necessary to carry forward the thoroughgoing materialist spirit. The article says: The struggle centered on "Building" has given us an important enlightenment: Whether to persist in seeking truth from facts and fight for truth or to use words and phrases, set up forbidden areas, practice cultural autocracy and shackle people's minds--this is an important aspect of our struggle against the "gang of four." Many comrades, when the "gang of four" were running amuck and when they were personally attacked and persecuted, held the "gang of four" and the forbidden areas they set up in contempt, waged a persistent struggle against the "gang of four," Chih Chun and company, candidly and in clear-cut terms expressed their stand and viewpoint and took concrete actions to defend Chairman Mao's great banner, the party's line and principles and the people's interests. Chairman Mao said: "Thoroughgoing materialists are fearless." The most fundamental reason these comrades were able to fight for truth was that they really persisted in taking the thoroughgoing materialist attitude of seeking truth from facts and demonstrated the noble qualities of revolutionaries, selflessness and fearlessness. Nevertheless, even today, nearly 2 years after the downfall of the "gang of four" some people are still under the gang's poisonous influence, continue to protect the "forbidden areas" set up by the "gang of four" and antagonistically forbid criticism of one thing or another. Some comrades still have lingering fears, worry about one thing or another and are afraid that they might take the wrong step. This only makes us understand more deeply that to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. We must vigorously carry forward the thoroughgoing materialist spirit. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 23 September also carries a report on the same article. The Mandarin version includes the following passages:

"The sinister article vigorously pushed what the 'gang of four,' Chih Chun and company practiced on the education front, namely: 1. To do away with Communist Party leadership in institutes of higher education; 2. To misrepresent 'class struggle is the key link' as 'class struggle means everything, and everything is class struggle'; 3. To distort the relationship between education and production, suggesting substituting factories for specialized departments, rejecting teaching as the focal point and advocating making production the focal point and in production making output value the focal point; 4. To distort the relationship between theory and practice, advocating combining teaching with typical tasks and totally denying the role of theory; 5. To stress to the extent of absurdity the so-called running schools in an open-door way and linking schools with factories and to negate the importance of classroom teaching; 6. In the relationship between teachers and students, to one-sidedly stress that teachers are to serve students, denying the teachers' guiding role in teaching, sowing dissension between teachers and students and creating antagonism between teachers and students; and 7. To distort Chairman Mao's instruction on the goal of training, stressing only popularization and not raising standards, in effect attempting to abolish the institutes of higher education in general and lower the educational level of universities to that of secondary technical schools."

["The KWANGMING DAILY also carries an editor's note. The editor's note says: After reversing the two false cases created by Chih Chun and company, namely, opposing capitalist restoration and resurgence of the revisionist line and opposing the right-deviationist wind to reverse verdicts, and after exposing the phony report 'firmly implement the policy of 'reeducation' and 'giving a way out' toward the intellectuals," Tsinghua University has recently criticized a sinister article concocted by Chih Chun and company, "strive to build a socialist university of science and engineering."

These criticisms are very helpful so the education front can distinguish between right and wrong on the question of line and theory, and they have further deepened the struggle to criticize the "two assessments."]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER STRESSES 'THREE EMULATIONS' DRIVE

OW251331Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1727 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Article by Chang Ting-fa, first secretary of the air force party committee and commander of the air force: "Important Measures To Speed Up the Building of the People's Army--On Preliminary Results in Launching the 'Three Emulations' Movement in the Air Force"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 22 Sep--In response to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the units of the air force have widely and penetratingly launched the mass movement of emulating Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the air force's 1st Flight Division, and have achieved the following striking results: Through the "three emulations" movement, the mass movement to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have developed more penetratingly; the building of various leading groups and the transformation of the leadership style have been enhanced; great success has been achieved in combat training and the troops' fighting capabilities have obviously improved; the fine traditions and work style of our party and our army are being restored and political work has been strengthened; implementation of the system of personal responsibilities and of training at various posts have been enhanced; and organizational discipline and unity inside and outside the military have been strengthened, a large number of Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters have matured, and a large number of companies and leading groups like the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the air force's 1st Flight Division have appeared. All this has strengthened our confidence in fulfilling the various tasks put forward by the Military Commission Conference and building the air force into a revolutionary and modern people's army which can stand the test of modern warfare and any political storm.

In carrying out the "three emulations" movement, we have gained the following preliminary experiences:

1. Penetrating exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has eliminated the obstacles in the "three emulations" movement.

The "three emulations" movement is a mass movement of great significance in our army's history. How can this great mass movement be carried out in a widespread and penetrating way? We believe that the most important requirement is to distinguish between the right and wrong in political line, ideology and theory confounded by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," eliminate chaos and restore order, and emancipate the thinking and heighten the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of cadres and fighters.

After the crushing of the "gang of four," we have followed the plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and its military commission and firmly carried out the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and education on the "10 should's and shouldn't's," and condemned the crimes of the "gang of four" and their agents in the air force of opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and undermining the building of the air force. Basing ourselves on reality, we have eradicated the "gang of four's" pernicious influence, criticized incompetence, laziness and lack of discipline, and condemned the thinking of cowards and lazybones.

In implementing the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference and exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," we have since May this year exposed and criticized Lin Biao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary feature of advocating the real right and fake left, and energetically solved questions concerning the relationship between revolution and production, between politics and military work, and between politics and professional work, the question of our party and our army's fine traditions, work style and discipline destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the question of "obsessive lingering fear."

2. It is necessary to continue to carry out ideological work in order to fully arouse the masses' enthusiasm in learning from the advanced.

As in other movements, in launching the "three emulations" movement we must first solve the question of understanding. When all personnel understand the significance of the movement, their determination, their revolutionary vigor, their wisdom and their methods of work will be stimulated. Therefore, we have paid great attention to ideological work. As a result of doing ideological work, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have heightened their sense of responsibility and sense of urgency in grasping the key link and putting the military in order. They realize that the building of the air force has been seriously interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They also realize that they can hardly seize back the time that has been wasted and make up for the losses unless they race against time and work as quickly as possible.

Some of our comrades have viewed the advanced examples and experiences from a metaphysical point of view; they pay no attention to their basic experiences, but strive to copy mechanically certain superficial measures. Some units have paid attention only to comparing objective conditions while ignoring advanced thinking. The results of their learning have been unsatisfactory. In learning from the advanced examples, we must rely on dialectics and correct the metaphysical way of paying attention only to superficial phenomena and mechanically copying others' experiences rather than trying to understand the essence of things and link our work to reality.

3. It is necessary to firmly put the various leading groups in order so that they can give play to their role as pace setters.

The "three emulations" movement is in fact a movement to put the military in order. In other words, it is a movement to put the military in order. In other words, it is a movement to put the military in order in accordance with the standards set by Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the air force's 1st Flight Division so as to improve the troops' military and political qualities and enhance their revolutionization and modernization. A common special characteristic of the leading groups of the advanced units--from divisions and regiments to basic-level units--which introduced their experiences at the air force-sponsored meeting for representatives of the "three emulations" movement, was: All the leading cadres, particularly the No 1 military and political leaders, are men of action in grasping the key link and putting the military in order, and they are pace setters in the "three emulations" movement.

In short, the experiences of various units in putting their leading groups in order are mainly as follows: They take exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as the key link, analyze critically the issues which most seriously affect and jeopardize their units, resolutely eliminate the methods used by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," put an end to incompetence, laziness and lack of discipline, follow a correct ideological and political line, strengthen their unity, arouse their revolutionary enthusiasm, transform their work style and heighten their revolutionary spirit.

4. It is necessary to keep watch over the most advanced and the most backward while bringing along the majority in the middle, and to launch revolutionary campaigns of comparing and overtaking the advanced, and helping the less advanced.

This year, while propagating and popularizing the experiences of the air force's 1st Flight Division, attention has been directed to two types of example. One is the example of a backward unit catching up with an advanced one. For instance, due to laziness and lack of discipline in the leading group of a certain flight division, the division had been a backward unit for a long time. This, coupled with its repeated flight accidents, seriously slowed the unit's progress and dampened its enthusiasm. Last year, after the division commander and political commissar inspected and learned from the air force's 1st Flight Division, they immediately met at night to convey and discuss what they had learned and to mobilize the masses to expose their own division's problems and shortcomings. Thus, the division's spirit was aroused. After less than 1 year of hard efforts, the outlook of the party committee members and the officers and men of the division changed noticeably and the division became one of the advanced units in emulating the air force's 1st Flight Division. When their deeds were publicized throughout the air force, a number of backward units strengthened their confidence and stepped up their emulation of the air force's 1st Flight Division in order to overcome their backwardness. The other example is that of those units which, although already having a relative sound foundation, are willing to continuously march forward.

5. It is necessary to conduct in-depth investigation and check the results repeatedly.

To insure successful guidance, the leading cadres must go to the forefront. In discussing the methods of work, Chairman Mao said that, for the important tasks, at least four inspections must be made each year. In addition to going to the advanced units, the leading cadres must also go to the backward units, to those units scattered in remote areas and to those units that were seriously ravaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and must help and push those units which have long been considered hard nuts to crack. While visiting these units, they must look around and ask questions themselves, listen to opinions, collect firsthand information, conduct investigation and study, and solve problems on the spot. To insure successful results, it is necessary to work in a down-to-earth manner and check the results repeatedly. We cannot consider our work completed by making only one inspection trip to some unit. We must check its work repeatedly; only by so doing can we gradually improve its work.

6. It is necessary to strengthen the party committees' leadership over the movement.

To do a good job in leading the "three emulations" movement, the party committees themselves must first strengthen their ideological revolutionization, formulate practical plans and measures, and put forward clear-cut goals.

The party committees at all levels must regularly investigate and study the "three emulations" movement, analyze the situation, raise questions, continuously sum up experience, and arouse the masses' enthusiasm in grasping the key link and putting the military in order, in preparing for combat and in other tasks.

The party committees at all levels must systematically combine the "three emulations." They must use the key link of emulating the air force's 1st Flight Division to lead the emulation of the Hard-Bone 6th Company and of Lei Feng. Only by doing so will we have tempered divisional and regimental leading groups, a large number of tempered basic-level units and tens of hundreds of Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters, and will we be invincible everywhere.

Although the air force has achieved some gratifying results and accumulated some experiences in launching the "three emulations" movement, there are still many problems and weak links. This is mainly because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is far from being completely eradicated; many of the things they had confounded and destroyed have yet to be clarified, corrected and restored; some leading groups have not yet been properly reorganized, and their relative laziness and lack of discipline have fundamentally not changed; some leading comrades are content with standing in the middle and watching the two ends, saying "we are almost as good as the advanced and there are units which are not as good as we are"--they are content with just being middle-of-the-roads. Some units lack sufficient understanding of the "three emulations" movement. They have separated the movement from other work and even put them in opposite positions, saying they are too busy with other, important work and have no time for the movement. Some leading cadres are content with doing tedious and routine work and are not good at using their brains to discover, study and solve problems and sum up experience. For these reasons they are unable to promote the movement either in scope or in depth.

At present, the important tasks before us are to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," persist in doing ideological work, persist in putting things in order, continue to exercise effective guidance, strengthen our leadership over the movement, adopt effective measures to solve the existing problems, push forward the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the air force's 1st Flight Division, make the air force's combat training and other work a still greater success, and closely keep pace with the gratifying, rapid developments throughout the country and the army.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS RECEIVE ADVANCED TRAINING AT CHEKIANG SCHOOL

OW251211Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--One school set up in Chiahsing in Chekiang Province offers a one-year course for barefoot doctors of two years standing. This is one of the measures taken to advance the level of the rural barefoot doctors. A vital part of China's rural health network is its contingent of 1,800,000 barefoot doctors.

Students at this school study medical theory for the first six months. A textbook has been compiled to give the students a systematic theoretical grounding in the structure of the human body, diagnosis, acupuncture and moxibustion, herbal medicine, internal medicine, surgery, paediatrics, and gynaecology. It also covers prevention and treatment of illnesses concerned with circulation, digestion, blood and urinary tracts. Students take part in doing general physical check-ups or treating local peasants to consolidate their classroom learning.

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In the second half of the year, they go to county and prefecture hospitals to gain practical experience and apply the theory they have learned. They have the opportunity to participate in discussions with hospital staffs on various cases. On completion of the course the barefoot doctors return to their production brigades. A certificate from the school is given to those who passed an examination.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE DOCTORS SUM UP EXPERIENCE

OW251221Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tientsin, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--161 senior doctors of traditional Chinese medicine in this north China city are presently summing up their long years of rich experience in order to promote the development of Chinese medicine and pharmacology. A meeting was held recently to discuss the best way to sum up this priceless heritage. Over 100 articles and books running into 400,000 words have already been written on tested traditional prescriptions and medical analysis.

Special assistants have been assigned to help the senior doctors. The doctors are so keen that they are offering prescriptions previously known only to their families.

Doctor Wang Chi-ju of the No 2 clinic of Heping District, a specialist in treating febrile diseases, has had his experience summed up into eight articles of 100,000 words. They include articles on "The Dialectical Analysis of Brain Damage" and "The Dialectical Analysis of Coronary Heart Disease."

Ninety-seven-year-old Doctor Yu Tung-chuan of the city's No 1 Central Hospital specializes in medical theory and clinical practice. He is being assisted by Doctor Li I-mang, head of the department of traditional Chinese medicine at the No 2 Hospital affiliated to the Tientsin Medical College. Two books on Doctor Yu's experience have already been published.

ENCEPHALITIS VACCINATION MAY BECOME COMPULSORY

OW250926Y Paris AFP in English 0658 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (AFP)--China's developing tourist industry may make vaccination compulsory for visitors against a mosquito-borne viral infection, also called Japanese encephalitis, which recently killed an attache at the Italian Embassy in Peking, medical sources here say. The attache Antonio Penisero died here on September 17 after 18 days in Peking capital hospital.

The infection is common in pigs throughout Asia and is contracted more easily in humid regions. In humans the disease is not contagious but Chinese sources reported hundreds of cases occurred each year in the capital alone mainly between May and early October.

Vaccination is not compulsory for entrance to China and vaccination practices for Chinese citizens are not fully known. Chinese sources said most children receive a Chinese developed vaccine at school and sometimes at university. Vaccination of adults follows no set rules. No foreign residents including diplomats and students were known to have been vaccinated by Chinese doctors.

Medical sources here said it was unlikely this disease would spread to other continents but they said the increasing number of tourists in China could lead the authorities to make vaccination compulsory. The same sources said there was a Japanese vaccine giving about 80 to 85 percent protection for one year starting one month after vaccination itself. Anti-encephalitis vaccines otherwise gave only a month's protection, the sources said.

Foreign Students Vaccinated

OW250928Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (AFP)--Disturbed by the death of a foreigner from viral encephalitis in Peking, the authorities have distributed a vaccine against the disease among foreign students here. A student said the vaccine, in the form of a brown soluble powder, was handed out at midday today without any explanation by the university authorities. It was the first time this had happened. Chinese students at the Foreign Language Institute are vaccinated every year against encephalitis, but foreign students had previously been left out.

STATE COUNCIL CALLS FOR BETTER WORK IN VEGETABLE MARKETING

OW230614Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 18 Sep--The State Council recently circulated a Ministry of Commerce document concerning the North China Work Conference on Purchasing, Transporting and Supplying Autumn Vegetables. It pointed out that doing a good job in purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables is a matter of major importance concerning the nation's economic development and that it is in the personal interests of the masses of people. All concerned areas and departments must pay serious attention to this matter.

At the National Finance and Trade Conference Chairman Hua criticized the commercial departments in some northern provinces and cities for asking factories to stop production and send their workers to the countryside to cut and transport cabbage. One of the purposes of the North China Work Conference held by the Ministry of Commerce on purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables was to solve this problem.

The State Council pointed out that beginning this autumn the past practice of each unit taking care of the vegetables needs of its own workers and staff members, and each worker and staff member taking care of the vegetables needed by his family is changed into a "four-unification" method, namely, unified organization, unified purchasing, unified transportation and unified supply of autumn vegetables by commercial departments under the unified leadership of party committees.

The Ministry of Commerce document circulated by the State Council laid down a few principles on the policy of correctly handling the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual, stipulating that it is necessary to guarantee reasonable incomes for peasants and encourage production teams to deliver and store vegetables. In addition, production teams far away from the city should be paid additional transportation subsidies for delivering vegetables.

Commercial departments should sign contracts with production teams for the latter to store vegetables and sell them to the state; the commercial departments should pay a 50-percent deposit to the production teams for the vegetables they put in storage.

WHEAT PRODUCING AREAS SUM UP EXPERIENCES

OW230408Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

ports] The cadres and masses in China's major winter wheat producing areas have organized to seriously sum up experiences and lessons in summer grain production. They have initially summed up an 11-point experience aimed at increasing yield that, in practice, has been proven effective.

In the past few years many areas in China have been able to increase summer grain production by rather large margins. Generally speaking, however the yield per unit area of summer grain is still low. The average per-mou yield nationwide is only about 200 catties. But in high-yield prefectures, the average per-mou output reaches more than 500 catties, and in some high-yield counties goes higher than 700 catties. Facts prove that there is great potential for increasing summer grain production.

Concerned departments have introduced the following points based on the experiences summed up by the masses:

1. It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over summer grain production.
2. It is necessary to work hard to improve production conditions. Unless production conditions are improved, it is impossible to rapidly increase summer grain production.
3. It is necessary to build up (high-yield areas).
4. It is necessary to transform low-yield fields.
5. It is necessary to pay attention to seed work and do a good job in distributing varieties.
6. Cultivation of healthy seedlings before winter is the foundation for high and stable yield of summer grain. In order to cultivate healthy seedlings before winter begins, it is necessary to prepare the land carefully, make sure the soil contains sufficient moisture, apply sufficient base manure and select fine seeds. At the same time, it is necessary to properly grasp the time to seed and the amount of seed to plant.
7. It is necessary to raise field management standards, begin field management as soon as seed is sown and insure that wheat will become green again and resume growth following winter dormancy.
8. It is necessary to have a professional contingent.
9. It is necessary to project good harvests on our ability to overcome natural disasters.
10. One important link in achieving stable, high wheat yield is to promote scientific wheat farming.
11. It is necessary to launch socialist emulation and evaluation activities in summer grain production.

At present the localities are actively engaged in preparatory work for this year's autumn and winter planting in order to plant enough winter wheat in good time and lay the foundation for overfulfilling next year's summer grain production targets.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES PROTECTION OF FORESTS

ON230848Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 17 Sep--PEOPLE'S DAILY on 17 September frontpages a report on the party committee of Hsishuangpanna Tai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province earnestly studying the central leading comrades' important instructions and taking effective measures to strengthen its work of protecting the forests. While publishing this report, the paper also carries an editorial entitled "Protect and Develop the Forests."

PEOPLE'S DAILY also reports the serious ravaging of the primitive forests in this prefecture. It says: In Hsishuangpanna's tropical forests there are many rare animal and botanical resources of the world and the prefecture is known as China's "animal and botanical kingdom" and "green treasure house." Since liberation fruitful results have been achieved in protecting and managing the forests; but as a result of interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," over 630,000 mou of woodlands in the prefecture were destroyed by land reclamation, over 480,000 mou of woodlands were destroyed by forest fires, and nearly 10 million cubic meters of timber were burned as firewood or felled abusively. Total destruction of woodland has exceeded 2 million mou, or an average of 220,000 mou a year. If this situation is allowed to go on, the prefecture's forests will be totally destroyed in less than 30 years.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial points out: A current problem on forestry construction which must be urgently solved is to immediately stop the bad tendency of gravely ravaging the forest resources. In the past, owing to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," destroying woodlands for land reclamation and felling trees abusively was quite grave in northeast China, our country's major forestry base. The forest resources in many counties became one-third to one-half less than before. The only two tropical forest districts in Hsishuangpanna and Hainan Island have also been seriously ravaged. In northwest, north and central China, where the woodland areas were originally very small and only 0.9 percent of the land was covered by trees, the forest resources have also been ravaged. As a result of the destruction of woodlands, the climate in some areas has become abnormal, the water resources have been depleted, serious drought, soil erosion and other natural disasters occurred one after the other. The destruction of woodlands has led to the grave consequences of having our grain production endangered and the development of industrial production and other construction projects hindered.

The editorial says: Interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" are the main cause of such serious ravaging of our forest resources. It has been nearly 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the situation on all fronts in the country is gratifying. But the development on the forestry front is lagging, and the bad tendency of felling trees abusively has not yet stopped. The masses have called this situation as axing with several choppers at the same time.

First, the forestry enterprises have given more attention to felling than to planting trees. They either cut more than plant, or they only cut and not plant. In this way the forest resources cannot be renewed in due time. Second, a number of farms, factories, mines, official organizations and military units have wantonly felled trees which belong to the state. Third, some communes and brigades, disregarding the state's interests, have seized the state properties and cut down the state-owned forests to raise funds or use the wood as raw material for industrial and sideline production. Fourth, in land reclamation some places and state farms have wantonly destroyed forests and for cropland. Fifth, the commercial and supply and marketing departments in some places have failed to work according to plan. Without approval, they have sent forest guards to the forestry districts to procure wood and bamboo products, and have engaged in excessive cutting while hurting the state's economy. In short, the forest resources are being destroyed, which everybody wants to share. This situation must be stopped as soon as possible otherwise the consequences will indeed be grave.

The editorial stresses: The late Chairman Mao and Premier Chou were very concerned with forestry development. They pointed out that "forestry is very important" and afforestation is a question of great importance for hundreds of years." The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has repeatedly criticized the behavior of felling trees abusively and has repeatedly instructed that it is necessary to protect the forest resources and develop forestry energetically. It is hoped that the party committees at all levels, particularly the leading comrades of the party committees of the areas where woodlands have been seriously ravaged, will examine these questions seriously: Are you protecting the forests and developing forestry, or ravaging the forests and hurting forestry? Don't you feel pain in your hearts because what used to be green mountains and clear water have become uninhabitable places? Don't you feel that you should have a sense of urgency when you find that what used to be barren hills before are still the same, and our country has been liberated for nearly 30 years? Why don't you resolutely stop the illegal acts of chopping down trees abusively? Why don't you protect the forests and develop forestry according to the policies and law of the party and state and why do you always think of cutting down the trees and undermining forestry? Doesn't a communist feel shame that, instead of transforming nature, he has ravaged natural conditions? These questions must be given some serious thought by all of us. We must answer them solemnly to show our high sense of responsibility to the people and we must by no means be totally unmoved by the situation facing us.

Chairman Hua has instructed us to adopt effective measures and resolutely correct the mistakes of emphasizing the felling of trees and belittling planting of trees, and he has urged us to work hard in afforestation. To boost forestry production, we must first grasp the key link and carry out the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the "gang of four" through the end. We must penetratingly criticize the "gang of four's" various fallacies that they used to undermine the socialist legal system, and deal a resolute blow to the handful of class enemies engaged in destroying the forests. Cases about ravaging the forests must be earnestly investigated and solemnly handled. By no means should we be soft-hearted in this respect. The timber which was illegally felled must be returned. Serious cases must be tried in public, and arch-criminals must be punished so that the law can be upheld and the masses educated.

The editorial urges all areas to conscientiously sum up both the positive and negative experiences acquired in the past 29 years, strictly follow the state's policies and law, and do a good job in managing and protecting the existing forests and in developing forestry. The editorial also expounds the relevant principles, policies and measures.

CHEKIANG MILITIA CONGRESS TO BE HELD 29 SEPTEMBER

OW221403Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee has decided to convene the Second Chekiang Provincial Militia Congress in Hangchow on 29 September to further develop the excellent situation in our province's militia building and to enable militiamen to make positive contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The tasks of the congress will be: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; implement the 11th National CCP Congress' line; study Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on militia building; study Chairman Hua's important instructions on strengthening militia building; implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference; penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in opposing the party, disrupting the army and undermining militia building and eliminate their pernicious influence; sum up and exchange experiences in militia work; commend advanced collectives and individuals and foster pace setters; and make arrangements for the future militia work in accordance with the general task for the new period. This congress will also further arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the militiamen so that our province's militia building will be raised to a new level. Paying close attention to making this congress a success, the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the provincial military district have called on all departments concerned to regard preparatory work for the forthcoming congress as a process of promoting and strengthening the organizational, political and military work of the militia. They have urged vast numbers of militiamen to greet the successful convocation of the congress with a new militant style and outstanding achievements.

CHEKIANG TO CALL PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW230920Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee has decided to call a provincial science conference in October. The provincial party committee pointed out in its circular on convening the provincial science conference that the conference tasks are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the strategic measures of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, implement the line of the 11th party congress and the general tasks for the new period, further implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, penetratingly criticize and expose the gang of four's counterrevolutionary, revisionist, ultrarightist line and their crimes in interfering and sabotaging science and technology, eliminate their pernicious influence, end confusion, restore order and effect radical reform. The conference is also aimed at reviewing and summing up experiences in the province's progress in scientific-technological work since last year's provincial science conference, exchanging experiences, commending the advanced, discussing and implementing Chekiang's scientific-technological development plans, further arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the vast number of scientific-technological personnel and the worker-peasant masses, promoting vigorous and rapid progress of our province's scientific-technological work and accelerating modernization of science and technology.

The circular calls on the various localities and related departments to do a good job in selecting and recommending advanced collectives and workers scientific-technological work and in recommending typical material and outstanding scientific-technological achievements. The circular also requires the various localities and departments to do a good job in preparing for the conference.

FUKIEN DAILY REPORTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST BUSINESSES

HK251250Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The 23 September FUKIEN DAILY frontpaged three reports under the banner headline of "Combine Ideological Education With Economic Sanctions." The Foochow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees suspended for rectification the business of the (Nanhou) restaurant, which paid no attention to public health, whose service was poor and which refused to accept the criticism by the masses. The restaurant's director, staff and workers will get reduced wages during the suspension period. The Foochow Municipal Catering Company combined ideological education with administrative sanctions and strictly handled an incident in which a customer was beaten. The (Nanping) paper mill conducted ideological education for concerned personnel who were deceitful and who had sold shoddy goods as authentic. It also stopped paying them bonuses for a month.

FUKIEN DAILY attached an editor's note to the three reports which said: The Foochow Municipal CCP Committee, Foochow Catering Company and (Nanping) paper mill have conducted ideological education in combination with necessary economic sanctions and administrative controls. In addition to being very good and necessary, this action has been warmly praised by the masses.

To quicken the development of the socialist economy, we must implement the principle of putting politics in command and allowing ideology take the lead. In addition, we must stress the economic duties of various enterprises. In other words, we must combine ideological education with various economic rewards and punishment. We must commend and give material rewards to those enterprises which are run well and which operate with high economic efficiency and those individuals who make great contributions to the state. On the other hand, we must criticize and levy necessary economic sanctions on those enterprises which run deficits, have poor business management techniques and employ individuals who do not improve despite lengthy education. Only by distinguishing the good from the bad and clearly setting out the criteria of rewards and punishment, can we bring the spontaneity of the staff and workers fully into play, mobilize their enthusiasm and allow the leaders, staff and workers of various enterprises to actively improve the business management of the respective enterprises.

Because of the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of "fake left and real right" of Lin Piao and the gang of four, many of our leading comrades still have a "lingering fear." They dare not give any material rewards to those enterprises which have good business management techniques or to those staff and workers who make great contributions to the state. On the other hand, they do not levy the necessary economic sanctions on those enterprises which have poor business management techniques or on those staff and workers who perform poorly and who do not improve despite repeated education. Therefore, we must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, distinguish between right and wrong in line, remove the "lingering fear," eliminate the remnant poison, and boldly reward the advanced and stimulate the backward to better promote a rapid development in the socialist economy and to contribute more to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS PREMIERE OF HUNAN THEATRICAL TROUPE

OW260612Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hunan provincial folk theatrical troupe, currently touring our province at the invitation of the Kiangsu Provincial Cultural Bureau, gave its premiere performance at the Nanking People's Theater on 23 September.

Responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Hsu Chia-tun, Wang Min-sheng, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Hui Yu-yu and Chin Hsun; responsible persons of the Nanking PLA units Liao Han-sheng, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Liu Hsi-yuan, Liao Jung-piao, Huang Chen-tang, Chou Kuan-wu and (Lai I); and responsible person of the Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees Wang Chu-ping watched the premiere performance. Also watching the performance were responsible persons of the Hunan provincial delegation currently visiting our province and offering guidance concerning our work, including Wan Ta, secretary of the Hunan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Tsao Wen-chu, Standing Committee member of the Hunan provincial party committee. The Hunan provincial folk theatrical troupe arrived in Nanking on 19 September and is scheduled to give performances in Nanking for more than 10 days.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS KIANGSU

OW241453Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] At a time when our province is conscientiously conveying to the people what a provincial study group studied in Hunan to further develop the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai and Hunan, a delegation from Hunan led by Wan Ta and Sun Kuo-chih, secretaries of the Hunan provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, has arrived here to visit our province and give us guidance in our work. The delegation is composed of 36 members including Tsao Wen-chu, Standing Committee member of the Hunan provincial party committee; Comrade Yin Tzu-ming, vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of Hunan provincial departments concerned; and leading members of the Changsha and Hsiangtan municipal party committees.

The Kiangsu provincial party committee especially sent (Tsai Chiu-ming), deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, to Shanghai to welcome the Hunan delegation on arrival at the railway station on 6 September. Accompanied by Comrade (Tsai Chiu-ming), the delegation arrived in Soochow the following day and was met at the guest house by Wang Min-sheng, secretary of the Kiangsu provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the Suchou prefectural party committee and the Soochow municipal party committee.

Since the convocation of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry last year, under the loving concern of Chairman Hua, Kiangsu and Hunan have launched a revolutionary emulation campaign. The Kiangsu provincial, prefectural, municipal and county party committees and some provincial departments have organized comrades to go to Hunan to learn from it. At the same time, many comrades from Hunan have also come to our province to share their valuable experience with us.

Before the convocation of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan provincial party committee, visited our province to give us guidance in our work. Later, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, led a provincial study group to Hunan to learn from it. Upon his return, the provincial party committee immediately called an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to call on all party organizations and people in the province to learn from Hunan's glorious revolutionary traditions and develop in depth the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and to catch up with Hunan in order to rapidly build our province into an industrialized socialist province, fulfill the general task for the new period and live up to the earnest expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

The frequent mutual visits of the people of the two provinces have not only greatly promoted revolutionary friendship between the two provinces, but also have been helping promote our province's socialist revolution and construction. This time, the second Hunan provincial party committee delegation once again provides us with an excellent opportunity to learn from it.

The Hunan provincial delegation arrived in Nanking on 21 September. On the same evening Comrade Hsu Chia-tun and other responsible comrades of the Kiangsu provincial and Nanking municipal party committees including Wang Min-sheng, Ting Ko-tse, Huang Chao-tien, Chin Hsun, and Wang Chu-pin called on members of the delegations. Accompanied by Comrade Wang Min-sheng and Comrade Wang Chu-pin, secretary of the Nanking municipal party committee, the delegation visited on the afternoon of 22 September the Meiyuan new village memorial hall built by a party delegation. This fully showed the Hunan people's boundless respect and love for our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, close comrade in arms of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and of the revolutionary of the older generation Comrade Tung Pi-wu.

SHANGHAI HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING

OW230144Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held a planned parenthood meeting on 14 and 15 September. Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, and Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended the meeting. Also in attendance were leading comrades of the various departments, committees and offices of the municipal party and revolutionary committee; members of the municipal planned parenthood leading group; leading comrades of PLA army, navy and air force units stationed in Shanghai; responsible persons concerned from the various districts, countries and bureaus; and board directors of the Shanghai Municipal Red Cross.

The comrades who attended the meeting seriously studied directives issued by leading comrades of the central organs on planned parenthood work. They reviewed Shanghai's experience in promoting planned parenthood work and present and future plans for planned parenthood work, studied the current status of planned parenthood work in their own units and departments and deepened their understanding of the importance of planned parenthood work. They are determined to work hard to carry out great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's instruction that mankind must exercise self-restraint to control population growth.

Comrade Wang I-ping spoke at the closing session. It was pointed out at the meeting that planned parenthood work is an extremely important task and has a vital bearing on all the Chinese people and the realization of the four modernizations. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, planned parenthood work must be included in daily work agenda and be included in plans to learn from Taching and Tachai.

The meeting maintained that planned parenthood work was subjected to serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and clearly distinguish between the right and wrong ideology and line. We must create strong public opinion so that everyone promotes planned parenthood. The meeting called on the various units and localities to carry out investigations and studies, fully mobilize the masses, work out feasible birth control plans, carry out frequent inspections on the implementation of these plans and make new achievements in planned parenthood work.

TSINAN PLA COMMANDER ADDRESSES SHANTUNG MILITIA CONFERENCE

SK241039Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

["Excerpts" of report by Tseng Ssu-yu, commander of Tsinan PLA units, at provincial militia work conference on 16 September: "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner and Vigorously Strengthen Militia Building Under the New Historical Conditions"--read by announcer]

[Text] This provincial militia work conference has opened after the discussion and decision of the Shantung provincial party committee and the party committee of the Tsinan PLA units. This is a large-scale, wide-ranging conference with many participants including leading comrades of the party, the government and the army.

At this conference, all participants have sincerely studied a number of important directives set forth by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua on militia work, exchanged experience on how to make a success of militia work and discussed Comrade Ho Chih-yuan's militia work report. All participants must sincerely implement them.

The recent National Militia Work Conference was a very important conference personally approved by wise leader Chairman Hua. I hope the comrades will study the documents of this national conference sincerely and well, deeply understand their spirit and essence, study measures to implement them in light of the actual situation in various localities and strive to study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference well.

The militia in Shantung has glorious revolutionary traditions. It played an important role and made tremendous contributions in various revolutionary wars and in the period of socialist revolution and construction.

Over the past dozen years or so, in spite of the interference and sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has always occupied a dominant position in all militia building. The vast numbers of cadres of the people's armed forces department and militiamen are good. They have boycotted and struggled against the gang of four's perverted actions, and the achievements scored in militia work are remarkable. With the smashing of the gang of four, the situation and development of militia work in Shantung, under the guidance of the Shantung provincial party committee and the party committee of the Tsinan PLA units, are good and have taken on a new appearance. This has mainly been reflected by the fact that the rights and wrongs in ideology and line confused by the gang of four have been basically straightened and the glorious traditions of militia work which they sabotaged are being revived and carried forward. Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies concerning militia building have been further implemented and the great ideology of the people's war has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. Local party committees at all levels and the people's armed forces departments have strengthened leadership over militia work, and the contingents of the people's militia have developed and grown in strength steadily. As a result, their quality in the military and political aspects has been remarkably improved and the management of arms and equipment has been strengthened continuously. The vast numbers of militiamen have brought into play their role as backbone vanguards in the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and have scored great achievements in supporting the PLA units in guaranteeing coastal defense, border defense, defending important posts and maintaining social order.

A fierce struggle between two lines is always present in militia building. The Lin Piao antiparty clique blustered that it was useless to have so many militiamen. This antiparty clique actively cut down militia organs and weakened militia work. The most vicious gang of four presented themselves as ultraleftists in a vain attempt to alter the nature and mission of the militia and establish a second armed force in order to carry out their plot to usurp party and state power. They falsified and tampered with instructions on the militia in a vain attempt to totally negate the theory, line, principles and policies concerning militia work advanced by Chairman Mao. They advocated that militiamen should head toward society and march into the party in a vain attempt to fundamentally change the nature and mission of the militia. They clamored that it was necessary to smash the linear chain of command in military affairs and plotted to alter the leadership system of the militia so as to usurp leading power over the militia.

Numerous facts have indicated that the gang of four vigorously worked to establish a second armed force on the pretext of transforming the militia. This was an important part of their conspiracies to usurp party and state power and one of their important steps to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must not underestimate their deep pernicious influence and great harm. Reviewing the history of Shantung, we can clearly see that Wang Hsiao-yu, an agent of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Shantung, while opposing and creating chaos in the army, wantonly undermined militia building in an attempt to take the [words indistinct] to replace militia organs and as a tool to restore capitalism. He stirred up bourgeois factionalism, split the militia contingents, persecuted cadres of the people's armed forces department and suppressed the masses of people. Due to sabotage by Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu, the orientation of militia building was severely interfered with, the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres of the people's armed forces department and the militiamen was dampened, the fighting capacity of the militia was weakened and implementation of work for preparedness against war was influenced.

Therefore, militia organizations at all levels throughout the province must bring about an upsurge in deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and combine this with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and exposure and criticism of the crimes of Wang Hsiao-yu in Shantung. The leadership at all levels must deeply understand the great significance of this great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, fully arouse the masses to launch a large-scale people's war and make clear the theory, line, principles and policies concerning militia work based on the integration of theory with practice. They must set straight the right and wrong in line confused by the gang of four, revive and carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work, push Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and actively strengthen militia building.

In his speech, Commander Tseng Ssu-yu explained in detail the position of the militia in a future anti-aggressive war. He said: We must profoundly understand the far-reaching significance of strengthening militia building in light of holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always regarded the militia as a matter of strategy and attached importance to the tremendous historical role of the masses of people. In the protracted revolutionary war, he set forth for our party and army a whole set of theory, line, principles and policies, calling for mobilizing and arming the people, turning the entire population into a military force and waging a people's war, while personally establishing the great people's army. Chairman Mao also personally initiated the militia organization of our country and built the three-in-one armed forces system which integrated field armies, regional armies and the militia. After the founding of the PRC, Chairman Mao laid down the militia system as one of the military systems of our country and persistently carried out the three-in-one armed forces system.

In 1958, Chairman Mao issued the great call "organize contingents or the people's militia on a big scale." Afterward, he issued a series of important directives calling on the whole party to grasp military affairs, saying that it is necessary to turn the entire population into a military force and that militia work should be put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. Thus he set forth the orientation for militia building in the historical period of socialism of our country.

Wise leader and commander Chairman Hua has constantly held high Chairman Mao's great banner of the concept on the people's war and is a glorious model in studying and practicing Chairman Mao's military concept and line. Both in the years of war and since the liberation, he always paid great attention to the militia work. Since the downfall of the gang of four, Chairman Hua has repeatedly emphasized at many important meetings of the party that militia work is very important and that it is necessary to strengthen militia building in accordance with the three-in-one armed forces system, which integrates field armies, regional armies and the militia, and make sure militia work is put on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily so as to make contributions to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Recently, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the party Central Committee's Military Commission wrote inscriptions for the National Militia Work Conference. They profoundly expounded the great significance of people's war and the basic principle that the army and the people are the foundation of victory, fully affirming the strategic position of the militia in the future anti-aggressive war and clearly demonstrating the orientation for strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions. We should follow the example of wise leader Chairman Hua, inherit Chairman Mao's great concept of people's war and hand it down from generation to generation.

Commander Tseng Ssu-yu pointed out: We must deeply realize the strategic position and role of the militia from the points of view of heightening vigilance, defending our motherland and preparing against war. The militia of our country has made tremendous contributions in the past several people's revolutionary wars, and performed immortal meritorious service.

The Shantung militia, like the militia of the whole country, has a glorious history of struggle. In the 8-year war of resistance against Japan and the 3-year war of liberation, the vast number of militiamen actively supported the front and enthusiastically joined the army in killing enemies. Since the founding of our country, the Shantung militia has played an important role in coordinating with the army to guarantee coastal defense, carrying out guard duty in preparation against war, insuring public security and in the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.

In the whole course and all stages of future modern warfare, the militia is indispensable in coordinating fighting, supplementing army men, supporting the front, strengthening the rear and to persistently promoting production. All these tasks require the participation of militiamen. To insure victorious fulfillment of the fighting tasks levied by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Commission, it is insufficient to rely on the present field armies and regional armies. It is also necessary to mobilize the millions upon millions of people and organize the militiamen of all communes, plants, mines, government organs and schools. Efforts should be made to build major cities, towns and islands into strong fighting bastions, bring into full play the might of the three-in-one system of armed forces and drown the enemy in the vast sea of people's war so as to win complete victory in an anti-aggressive war.

We must deeply understand the importance and necessity of doing a good job in militia work in light of fulfilling the general task for the new period. The militia is a mass armed forces organization which is led by the party and is not divorced from production. The militia bears the glorious and significant responsibilities for building and defending a powerful, modern socialist country, and is an important force in accomplishing the general task for the new period.

In the period of socialist revolution and construction, Shantung militiamen have carried forward the tradition of combining labor with military work, actively participated in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment, won good achievements both in production and in making preparations against war, and made new contributions to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. In following Chairman Hua in the new Long March, the vast number of militiamen are a main force for promoting the national economy at high speed as well as defenders of the accomplishments of the general task for the new period.

In our practice of energetically strengthening militia building, we should adhere to the principle of combining labor with military work and fully arouse the vast numbers of militiamen to enthusiastically participate in socialist revolution and construction.

It is necessary to be clearly aware of the fact that we are pursuing the great cause of socialist revolution and construction under very unrestful international circumstances, and that we should therefore all the more heighten our vigilance, overcome the false sense of peace and the idea of relaxing, keep firmly in mind the existence of enemies, remember our significant missions and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism--especially that of social imperialism, so as to insure the victorious accomplishment of the general task for the new period.

On how to strengthen militia building under the new historical conditions, Commander Tseng pointed out:

1. In strengthening militia building, it is necessary to carry out the work in close connection with the major work of the party. Fulfilling the general task for the new period is a common fighting goal for the entire party, army and people of various nationalities throughout the country and also constitutes the central task for militia work. The people's armed forces departments at all levels, particularly the leading comrades in these departments, should bear the whole situation in mind, think what the local party committees think and be anxious about what the people are anxious about. Efforts should be made to take fulfillment of the general task for the new period and advancing toward the four modernizations as the center of militia work. It is necessary to extensively arouse the militiamen to actively plunge themselves into the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, to bring the backbone and vanguard role of militia in both production and construction into full play and to make contributions to the development of the national economy at high speed.

2. In strengthening militia building, it is necessary to take the building of the basic armed units of the militia as key work and to sincerely grasp it well. Experiences obtained at various localities have proved that only by emphatically grasping well the building of the basic armed units of the militia can we effectively utilize limited manpower and material resources where they are vitally needed and do a good job of organizing, equipping, educating and training the basic armed units of the militia as a backbone contingent within a short period of time.

In building the armed basic units of the militia we should insure that they are of national composition, that their ranks are pure, that there are cadres at all posts, that their work is put on a solid basis organizationally and that various activities are carried out frequently.

Great efforts should be made to strengthen ideological and political work and sincerely do a good job in carrying out education in the current situation, in preparedness against war and in the fine militia traditions. It is necessary to continually strengthen the awareness of preparedness against war and to enable the militia to be ready to join the army to fight at all times.

In line with the demands of militia military training, it is necessary to complete the training task and have the militiamen master the use of arms. Continuous efforts should be made to raise their fighting strength and truly see that militiamen can be assembled at the first call and are able to fight and win.

3. In strengthening militia building, the key to the work lies with strengthening leadership over the work and raising the art of leadership. Local party committees at all levels should follow Chairman Mao's directive that the entire party should grasp military affairs and turn the entire population into a military force. Proceeding from the primary consideration of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people, party committees should put militia work on their agenda and place it into the plans for learning from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. Efforts should be made to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements and insure that they are grasped firmly and well.

The leadership of the Tsinan PLA units and organs of [words indistinct] should take militia building as a strategic task and grasp the PLA units on the one hand and the militia on the other hand. It is necessary to frequently study and review militia work and vigorously grasp the work several times a year. The main leading comrades should give personal attention to the work and leaders in charge of the work should actively grasp it. Various operational departments, in line with their professional specializations, should make clear the task for doing militia work and bring their role of doing militia work into full play.

The provincial military district and military subdistricts are the military departments of the local party committees at the same levels. Their main tasks are to concentrate their efforts on doing a good job of militia work and to act truly as the headquarters and political departments of the militia.

The leadership at all levels should go deep into the grassroots level to carry out investigation and study and to grasp typical experiences. Thus they should promote work in all areas by popularizing typical experiences gained in the work on key points and achieve results in the work.

It is necessary to develop the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, to immerse ourselves in hard work and to push militia work forward with utmost revolutionary enthusiasm. We should respond to Chairman Hua's call for launching an emulation drive and carry out a revolutionary campaign to emulate, learn from, overtake and surpass the advanced and help the less advanced.

Efforts should be made to do a good solid job of putting militia work on solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

The various PLA units and PLA services and arms should carry forward our army's glorious tradition of conducting propaganda among the masses, organizing them and arming them. Under the unified leadership of local party committees and unified arrangement by the people's armed force departments, it is necessary to carry out militia work by adopting such methods as carrying out emulation drives between counterparts, assigning some comrades for full responsibility for specific areas and forming cooperative relations between certain units.

In concluding his report, Commander Tseng Ssu-yu said: In the new Long March, we should closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and follow the line of the 11th national party congress. Efforts should be made to earnestly implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, strive to raise militia building in our province to a new level, make good preparations at high speed for the future anti-aggression war, fulfill the new period's general task and build China into a modern and powerful socialist state by the end of the 20th century.

Conference Closes

SK250956Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Shantung Provincial Militia Work Conference, which lasted 15 days, successfully closed on 20 September. During the conference, participants listened to a report on the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and sincerely studied a number of important directives given by great leader Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua in regard to militia work and the inscriptions written for the National Militia Work Conference by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee.

They also studied the important instruction given by Vice Chairman Teng regarding militia work and the important speech delivered by Vice Chairman Yeh of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. In light of the actual situation, they criticized Lin Piao, the gang of four, the gang's agent in Shantung Wang Hsiao-yu, and the gang's confidant in our province for their crimes in undermining militia building.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Tseng Ssu-yu, commander of the Tsinan PLA units, made speeches. Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Tsinan PLA units, the Shantung Provincial Military District and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping, Tseng Ssu-yi, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Fan Chao-li, (Chang Feng), Fang Cheng, Sun Chi-hsien, (Liu Hsien-chuan), (Chen Mei-tsao), Li Po, Tso Chi, (Wu Hua-hsi), (Chao Feng), Ho Chih-yuan, (Cheng Hsien-hu), (Wang Chung-ying), Kao Chi-yun, Lu Tien-chi, Li Tzu-chao, (Lin Ping), Sung I-min, Yang Po, (Wei Chien-yu) and others attended the closing ceremony of the conference. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of various departments of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Tsinan, and responsible comrades of the various services and arms of the PLA.

The closing ceremony was held in the auditorium of the provincial military district and presided over by (Chao Chung), commander of the Shantung Provincial Military District. Tang Chien-ju, political commissar of the Shantung Provincial Military District gave a closing speech at the ceremony.

HUPEH'S CHEN PI-HSIEN ADDRESSES HEALTH CONFERENCE

HK251438Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] A recent Hupeh provincial conference on the patriotic public health movement conveyed the spirit of the National Public Health Movement On-the-Spot Symposium, further implemented the instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council on the patriotic public health movement, criticized the crimes of the gang of four and studied and popularized the good experiences of Yentai Prefecture, Shantung.

Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made an important speech at the conference. Wang Chun, deputy secretary, gave a summation. Chiao Te-hsiu, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the committee's Propaganda Department, presided. Hsu Tao-chi, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended. Kung Ching-te, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and deputy director of the provincial patriotic public health movement committee, delivered a speech.

Chen Pi-hsien hailed the fine situation in the province's public health movement said the gang of four was smashed, but stressed that the province should implement the spirit of the Yentai meeting on the patriotic public health movement. Wuhan Municipality in particular should do well in promoting the movement in addition to doing a good job of environmental sanitation and maintaining good order in society.

In his speech, Kung Ching-te demanded that PLA units stationed in the province rapidly act to make the public health movement a success.

HUPEH FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

HK251322Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee's arrangements for rectification of work style, the Ichang Prefectural CCP Committee held a work style rectification conference of cadres at prefectural, county and commune levels. The prefectural CCP committee humbly listened to the cadres' opinions and criticisms, examined the implementation of the two central documents, established the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and laid an ideological foundation for the major and rapid promotion of agriculture in the whole prefecture.

"During the conference, Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and gave instructions which inspired the comrades. Filled with enthusiasm, adopting a serious attitude and in the light of the spirit of the two central documents, they helped the prefectural CCP committee to rectify its work style."

The comrades at the conference noted that Ichang Prefecture has scored achievements over the past few years. Despite drought, the prefecture reaped a bumper harvest of summer grains and early and midseason rice this year. In recent years, the gang of four vigorously pushed through the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being fake left but real right. They confused theory and thinking. The concepts many cadres had regarding policies and the masses weakened. The undermining of agriculture was extensive. In work style, leaders seldom conducted investigations or studies and did not sufficiently understand the situation of the lower levels. They gave blind directions in production. Agricultural production was affected.

In accordance with the opinions put forward by the participants in the conference, the prefectural CCP committee initially worked out the following measures to further implement the two party Central Committee documents and accelerate the pace of agricultural development:

1. Capable cadres from the prefectural and county CCP committee must be organized into inspection groups to check on rural economic policies and the work style, financial situation and discipline of cadres.
2. Nonproductive projects which are not included in plans must be stopped. In the approved projects, materials and money which were obtained improperly must be seriously dealt with. In the future, no departments or units will be allowed to indiscriminately seek labor, money or materials from production teams.
3. It is necessary to compensate production teams for all money, materials and labor which were appropriated without payment.
4. It is essential to work hard and pay attention to farmland capital construction policies.
5. Seventy percent of prefectural and county financial revenue must be spent on agriculture and support-agriculture industry. Thirty to 50 percent of the net income of commune-run enterprises must be spent on agricultural production.

HUPEH CONVENES CONFERENCE ON THEORETICAL WORK

HK260440Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] A theoretical work conference, convened by the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, opened in Wuhan on 23 September. Nearly 1,000 persons are attending this meeting--the largest theoretical conference ever held in the province.

Present at the opening session were Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wang Chun and Jen Chung-lin, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Jao Hsing-li, Ting Feng-ying, Hsueh Tan, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu, Wang Li-pin, Ma Hsueh-li, (Shih Chuan), Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-nung, Li Wei, Hsu Tao-chi, Wang Han-chang, Hao Kuo-tao and Chu Pang-chun, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; and Hsieh Tang-chung, a responsible comrade of the Wuhan PLA units. Also present by invitation were Comrade (Chien Wen-ssu) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Comrade (Wang Chu-sung) of PEOPLE'S DAILY and Comrade (Ma Hui-wen) of KWANGMING DAILY.

Chen Pi-hsien presided at the session; Wang Chun delivered a report. Wang Chun said: "The primary purpose of this meeting is to discuss the question of 'practice is the sole criterion for determining truth.' It aims to truly hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the Marxist-Leninist line, fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well, thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of their revisionist opposition to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, emancipate people's thinking, stimulate all work and speed up the realization of the four modernizations."

Wang Chun said: "How are we to go about holding high and defending the great banner of Chairman Mao? Should we regard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as dogma and apply it in a mechanical way irrespective of the actual situation? Or should we understand and grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought in a complete, accurate way and apply the standpoint, views and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to analyze and solve actual problems and guide our work and struggles?"

"This actually is a question of whether or not we hold the banner high in a genuine or sham way, and whether or not we truly follow Chairman Mao's teachings and integrate revolutionary theory with concrete practice. Unless this question is solved, we cannot advance along the track of Mao Tsetung Thought; holding high and defending the banner of Chairman Mao will just be empty talk."

After denouncing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in theoretical work, Wang Chun said: "It is now nearly 2 years since the gang of four was smashed. However, their pernicious influence is far from being eradicated. The fact that some comrades now deny that practice is the sole criterion for determining truth is a reflection of this pernicious influence. Some comrades not only fail themselves to proceed from reality and integrate theory with practice, but also oppose others applying the standpoint, views and methods of Marxism to analyze and solve actual problems. They hold that anyone who persistently integrates theory with practice and seeks truth from facts is not holding high and defending Chairman Mao's banner. This shows that it is very important and extremely urgent to clearly understand the relationship between theory and practice and to adhere to 'practice is the sole criterion for determining truth.' We must fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well, criticize their series of fallacies and crimes in opposing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, reversing the relationship between theory and practice and sabotaging the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, and completely eradicate their pernicious influence."

Wang Chun continued: "Proceeding from the actual domestic and international situation, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee recently put forward the question of speeding up construction and realizing the four modernizations. This has further shown that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee persistently follow the basic Marxist principle of integrating theory with practice. Speeding up the four modernizations demands that we correctly sum up the positive and negative experiences in revolution and construction, constantly analyze the new situation and solve new problems. This requires us to improve our ideology and work style, proceed from reality, seriously implement party principles and policies, resolutely act in accordance with objective laws, and persistently use practice to check up on our work."

To make a success of this meeting, Wang Chun expressed the hope that the participants would seriously study Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged central work conference and the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng delivered at the All-PLA Political Work Conference, expose and criticize the crimes and fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four, sum up and exchange experiences in study and discussion in the previous period, and gradually carry out study and discussion in depth.

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG SCIENCE FORUM--The Kwangtung Science and Technology Association recently held a forum on popularizing science. It discussed the great significance of the popularization of science in the realization of the four modernizations, exchanged experiences in popularizing science and set up the preparatory committee for the Association of Popular Science Publications. Ho Chin-tsai, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Science Committee, presided over the forum. Participating in the forum were Ku Chin and Chen I-fu, vice chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Science Committee; Wang Yu-mou, Feng Ping-chuan, (Pu Te-lung), (Ming Ko-min), (Mai Yun-yu) and (Chia Yun-fei), vice chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Science Association. Yang Kang-hua, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the forum. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Sep 78 HK]

KUNMING PLA UNITS HOLD MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK250359Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kunming PLA units recently held a conference on militia work in the PLA units. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. At the beginning of the conference Sun Kan-ching, chief of staff of the Kunming PLA units, read out the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Military Commission for the National Militia Work Conference. (Sung Ssu-hui), deputy director of the Mobilization Department of the headquarters of the Kunming PLA units, conveyed the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. Liu Chih-chien, commissar of the Kunming PLA units, spoke at the conference.

In his speech, Liu Chih-chien pointed out that Chairman Mao always showed concern for militia building and growth and that Chairman Hua has inherited the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and has consistently held high his great banner of thinking on people's war. Chairman Hua has attached great importance to and shown concern for militia building and given a number of important instructions.

Liu-Chih-chien said: "The militia is a solid foundation for waging a people's war under present conditions. In a future war, the militia's strategic role will in no way be decreased but will be enhanced; the militia's function will be greater, not smaller. The strategic role of the militia must therefore make us realize the importance of strengthening militia building." He said emphatically: "The PLA units' carrying out of militia work was originally our army's excellent tradition and one of our army's important tasks. Due to Lin Piao's and the gang of four's interference and sabotage, some PLA units did not attach sufficient importance to doing militia work and did not include it on the agendas of their party committees. Through this conference, we must solve this problem well."

At the conference, the participants studied Chairman Mao's and Chairman Hua's important instructions on militia work, the speech delivered by Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen of the Military Commission at the National Militia Work Conference and the report made by Yang Yung, deputy chief of staff. They also exchanged experience in doing militia work in the PLA units. In connection with the reality of the Kunming PLA units, they exposed and criticized Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging militia building. Through study and discussion, they came to further understand Chairman Mao's theory, line, principle and policy on militia building, and clearly understand the PLA units' tasks of doing militia work under the new historical conditions. They worked out plans and measures for militia work.

In conclusion, (Wang Fei), deputy chief of staff of the Kunming PLA units, made a summing-up report. He pointed out: "To restore and carry forward our army's old tradition of doing militia work, we must heighten our understanding of the strategic role of militia in a future war and strengthen our spontaneity for doing militia work. We must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging militia building and persist in the three-in-one system of the armed forces." He demanded: "We must respect the unified arrangements of local party committees and armed forces departments. The provincial military district, military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments must rationally arrange PLA units' tasks in doing militia work and provide them with facilities and conditions for this work. PLA units and people's armed forces departments must give due consideration to the overall situation, do a good job of unity and jointly do militia work well. They must make their proper contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing about great order in the army, being prepared against war and fulfilling the general task for the new period."

HOPEI SECRETARY ADDRESSES FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION MEETING

OW241038Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of speech by Wang Chin-shan, secretary of Hopei Provincial CCP Committee, at Hopei Provincial Farmland Capital Construction Conference--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, this conference is another large and important meeting attended by prefectural, municipal, county and commune party committee secretaries since the provincial conference on learning from Tachai in February last year. I would like to speak now on several points based on studies made by our provincial party committee.

1. Develop the excellent situation and accelerate our pace of advancing agricultural production. Autumn crops are currently thriving. A bumper harvest is within sight. We are happy to note that temporary economic difficulties encountered during the last winter-spring period have passed. A new high tide of socialist construction in the rural areas is fast arising.

Although our province won a bumper summer harvest and a bumper autumn harvest is in sight, our agricultural production as a whole is still low and unstable. Generally speaking, in a good year, we are self-sufficient in grain and can even save a little; in a poor year we barely scrape by; but in a year of natural disasters we have to rely on state help.

According to the state's 10-year program, our province will become a major base of steel, coal and petroleum within the next 8 years. Industrial development will require agriculture to provide more and more manpower, grain, raw material and farm and side-line products. If we cannot rapidly boost our agricultural production, the existing disparities between supply and demand are bound to become even more acute. Party committees at all levels must pay close attention to this problem and must not act casually.

2. Take exposure and criticism of the gang of our as the key link to deepen the movement of building Tachai-type counties. To learn from Tachai, we need to learn from Tachai's basic experience in resolutely grasping the key link of class struggle. At present and for some time to come, class struggle precisely means penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four. In the coming winter-spring period, we must boldly mobilize the masses in the rural areas to widely unfold "one criticism, two blows and three consolidation" activities. We must, in light of the actual situation of learning from Tachai, fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well, deepen exposure and criticism of their counterrevolutionary political program, revisionist line and reactionary ideological system, expose their fake left but real right reactionary features and eliminate their pernicious influence in ideology, theory, line, policy and work style.

3. Seriously do a good job in planning, vigorously engage in farmland capital construction with tireless efforts. By 1985 our province will have made considerable progress in water conservancy construction. On an average each person of our province's farming population will have at least 1 mou of farmland that guarantees high and stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. Some 5 million mou of land will be reclaimed. By then the Haiho River will be basically harnessed, some 9 million mou of alkaline land will be improved, terraced fields will be built on over 80 percent of our sloping land and all irrigated land will be essentially leveled.

4. Take grain as the key link, develop in an all-round way and vigorously promote production. We must do a good job of programming agricultural, forestry, livestock, sideline and fishery production in both our plans and action. We must improve our production techniques and work out feasible plans for the production of grain, cotton, edible oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, rape, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herb and miscellaneous farm products. We must make rational use of our natural resources and fully tap latent production potentials to create more material wealth.
5. Firmly establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation. The various professions and trades must vigorously support agricultural production.
6. Effectively strengthen and improve leadership. Whether a locality can rapidly boost its agricultural production reflects to a great extent the ideology, work style and leadership ability of its leading group, particularly of its top two leaders. Our provincial party committee must first of all devote the greater part of its energy to agriculture. Prefectural, county and commune party committees must resolutely direct their main effort to agriculture and exercise all-round leadership, with agriculture as the matter of primary importance. Municipal party committees must also pay attention to agricultural production. They must devote a considerable part of their efforts to industries that support agriculture, and to agricultural production in suburban areas.

INNER MONGOLIA LETTER ON RETURNING SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SK250950Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 SK

[Letter from Inner Mongolia broadcast station reporter (Wu Hsin-ming) and INNER MONGOLIA DAILY reporter (Tseng Ta-yeh)--no date given]

[Excerpts] Editorial Department:

According to the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference and the stipulations of the relevant documents of the party Central Committee, all occupied school buildings should be returned for school use as soon as possible. This is a requirement for responding to Chairman Hua's great call to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, for developing schools in every field and accelerating the training of qualified personnel.

However, a great number of occupied school buildings of schools of various types at various levels have not yet been returned. According to incomplete statistics, the total floor space of occupied buildings of schools of various types at various levels reach as much as 138,718 square meters, which is equal to 2 year's total investment in educational capital construction in our region. These school buildings equal an area $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the size of Inner Mongolia University, or 37 primary schools of 30 classes and some 1,500 pupils. They could accommodate nearly 4,500 students according to the present college standard or nearly 46,000 students according to the present high school standard.

During the Great Cultural Revolution schools suspended education to make revolution, and a great number of school buildings of our region have been occupied for as long as a few years to more than 10 years.

For instance, in 1968 when the Inner Mongolia electronic instruments plant was established by its own efforts, it temporarily used a dormitory building of Inner Mongolia University to solve the problem of housing its staff and workers.

At that time, both sides agreed after discussion that the plant would immediately return the dormitory building to Inner Mongolia University whenever the latter needed it, and would be responsible for the expenses incurred in maintenance and repair of the dormitory building. Since 1972, when Inner Mongolia University resumed enrolling students, the number of students has increased year after year and its school buildings have grown less and less capable of accomodating its students. Inner Mongolia University asked the Inner Mongolia electronic instruments plant to return the dormitory building many times, but the latter was unable to do so. In February 1974, the General Office of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee also told the plant to move from Inner Mongolia University, but as of now the plant has not taken any action to do so. In 1977 Inner Mongolia University was named a key institute of higher learning where students should be guaranteed enrollment. However, due to the lack of school dormitories, the university enrolled only 350 students in 1977. Of the more than 400 new students enrolled in 1978, more than 200 have to live in the auditorium.

We hold that the party committees of localities and the departments concerned should attach great importance to the work of returning occupied school buildings, assign special persons to take charge of it and map out plans for moving from school buildings within a definite time limit. Particularly, party, government and army organs at various levels which occupied school buildings should set themselves as examples and take the lead in returning them. If party committees at all levels attach great importance to this work, and if departments concerned are cooperative and proceed from the great goal of successfully developing education and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations, all occupied school buildings will be returned at an early date.

INNER MONGOLIA GROUP VISITS OTHER PARTS OF CHINA

SK260251Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin. 1100 GMT 23 Sep 78 SK

[Summary] An Inner Mongolia regional group composed of national minorities left Huhehot on 22 September to visit Peking, Changsha, Wuhan, Nanking, Shanghai and other places. "Prior to its departure, Inner Mongolia regional party and government leaders Yu Tai-chung, (Chou hui), Wang To and Pao-jih-le-tai visited the group at the place it was staying. Yu Tai-chung encouraged the representatives to humbly learn about carrying out the socialist revolution and construction from other provinces and regions and from other nationalities so as to successfully handle various work in our region.

"All members of the visiting group said that they would neither fall short of the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee nor fail to fulfill the important missions entrusted to them by the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and by the people of various nationalities in the region. They said they would return with advanced experiences of various localities and would make new contributions to strengthening the unity of different nationalities, promoting the development of the socialist revolution and construction and realizing the four modernizations."

LIAONING ARTICLE SCORES NORTHEAST CHINA OVERLORD

SK221346Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Text of article by mass criticism group of the Liaoning provincial party committee:
"Sworn Follower of the Gang of Four and Rebel of Mao Tsetung Thought"]

[Text] The sworn follower in Liaoning of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique was a bourgeois careerist and conspirator, counterrevolutionary doubledealer and newborn bourgeois element. He was a mere student who had just graduated from a university. In 1968, under the special conditions of the Great Cultural Revolution, he came to Liaoning with ambitious dreams and served as vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Later on, he was promoted again and again and usurped the important posts of secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Entrenching himself in Liaoning and vigorously establishing an independent kingdom, he cultivated followers and confidants and formed a faction in an attempt to take over the party. He was the chieftain of the bourgeois factional setup in our province. Abusing his power by making dictatorial decisions and lording it over others, he was the overlord of Liaoning. Poking his nose into Kirin and Heilungkiang by employing various guides, he was also an overlord of the three provinces of northeast China. Colluding with the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao clique to plot and direct conspiratorial activities to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and state. He was actually an important member of the antiparty clique. After coming to Liaoning, this sworn follower presented himself time and again as leftist, decked himself out with mysterious colors and disguised himself as a representative of the correct line in an attempt to vigorously carry out conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. In the past, many people were hoodwinked by him and failed to recognize, for a time, his true feature as a counterrevolutionary doubledealer.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed at one stroke the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique and stripped off the disguise of this sworn follower completely. In the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the vast numbers of people in our province have indignantly exposed and repudiated one by one the crimes of this sworn follower in usurping party and state power. Many facts have undisputably proved that this sworn follower, who styled himself as a messenger, was actually a careerist, conspirator and counterrevolutionary doubledealer who consistently flaunted the banner of Chairman Mao and took orders from Chiang Ching to rapidly push the counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now let us further expose the fake left and real right true feature of this sworn follower and clearly realize how he flaunted the banner of Chairman Mao to oppose Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, how he betrayed Mao Tsetung Thought and how he closely colluded with the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao clique and became an important member of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao antiparty clique in the conspiratorial activities to usurp the supreme power of the party and state. It is important not only to deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence, but also to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to fulfill the general task for the new period.

1. The gang of four's sworn follower in Liaoning rode to power by closely following Chiang Ching and her company to fanatically push the line of Lin Biao in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Long before he came to Liaoning, this sworn follower had intervened in the Great Cultural Revolution in Liaoning.

He asserted that he had received an order to carry out great alliance work between leading members of the party and the PLA units in the northeastern districts. However, he complied in public, but opposed in private, and refused to carry out Chairman Mao's and Premier Chou's directives on solving problems in Liaoning and acted in accordance with the instructions of Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-Chiao and company. At a report meeting, Chiang Ching wrote a note "traitors always shield traitors" to falsely implicate two former responsible comrades of the Northeast Bureau. At another meeting, failing to shake hands with Chiang Ching, that former leading comrade of the northeastern bureau was reproached by the white-bone devil on the spot. This had a profound effect on the sworn follower. Shortly thereafter he collected all kinds of charges against this former leading comrade and designed a criticism and struggle meeting to launch attacks and persecutions, thus reversing the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle suddenly, disrupting the great alliance and planting the roots of evil for further ruthless attacks and persecutions against the vast numbers of revolutionary cadres in Liaoning later on. From this, we can see that he was hands in gloves with Chiang Ching and regarded her as a behind-the-scenes boss as soon as he intervened in the Liaoning movement.

To exhibit their close relationship, Chiang Ching once personally inscribed a picture for the sworn follower in the tone of a mother talking to her child, so as to express her support. The sworn follower hung it on the wall respectfully so as to raise his prestige.

Using an opportunity when the sworn follower was vacationing in Peking and the general manager was visiting Peking, Chiang Ching talked to the general manager personally saying: "Aren't you so-and-so? His vacation will be over and he must go back. He is still very young; you elder comrades should give him a hand."

The appearance of his behind-the-scenes boss and the confidence his master had in him further enabled the general manager psychologically to realize the ins and outs of this situation: the sworn follower really had powerful backing, and one would certainly have a bright future by following him.

This thinking of the general manager was a common psychology among a large number of backbone persons of the Liaoning provincial bourgeois factional setup. All the speculators, machinators and persons, whether older or younger than the sworn follower, who tried to climb up by relying on his power [words indistinct], began to run rampant in following this trend. Voices of flattery resounded everywhere and supporters of the sworn follower were many.

The special political relationship between Chiang Ching and the sworn follower and the way in which the general manager and his ilk rushed to be with the glorious, hung on to the influential and tried their utmost to flatter and tout caused the sworn follower to gradually expand his counterevolutionary ambition, form a clique to take over the party in Liaoning, seize party and government power step to step in the province and finally become overlord of Liaoning.

In May 1968, after the founding of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, although the sworn follower only held the post of vice chairman of the committee he actually held sway in commanding everything in the name of "assisting in the work." As a matter of fact, from the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution Liaoning Province suffered damages from the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four, who vigorously engaged in "overthrowing all" and in "launching an over-all civil war." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was severely undermined. The masses of cadres were mercilessly persecuted.

The evil wind of dismissing officials from their posts, stirring up struggle by force and engaging in beating, smashing and looting spread widely. A handful of class enemies seized the opportunity to make trouble.

After the founding of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, it was a matter of course to follow Chairman Mao's directives and policies, sincerely do a good job in the work of struggle-criticism-transformation on every front, exclude interference, eliminate factionalism, concentrate on criticizing and getting rid of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and smash the class enemy's plot to restore capitalism. However, the sworn follower and his company chimed in with Lin Piao and the gang of four, took concerted actions from higher to lower levels and frenziedly continued their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and change the dynasty. In the guise of criticizing Liu Shao-chi's line, they tried their utmost to stir up the reactionary ideological trend of "suspecting all" and "negating all" and spread the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line to totally negate the great achievements scored in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, criticize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line instead of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and go all out in creating counterevolutionary public opinion to throw the party and army into disorder, so as to usurp power amid chaos.

In line with Lin Piao's reactionary clamor that the purpose of the Great Cultural Revolution was to make revolution against the people who have already made revolution, they reversed the relationship between enemies and comrades, disturbed the class alignment and frenziedly dealt blows at and persecuted the masses of party members and cadres--particularly leading party cadres at all levels.

The sworn follower and his ilk first branded all organs of the Liaoning provincial party committee and its people's committee under the former Northeast Bureau as "old organs which followed Liu Shao-chi's line," and dissolved them. They branded all personnel in these organs "old personnel who implemented Liu Shao-chi's line," and sent them to the rural areas of Panchin to be reformed through labor. Then, this method was applied throughout the province.

Following this, they took advantage of purification of the class ranks to go their own way. They went all out to carry out the so-called "five comments" such as [words indistinct] want only trampling the policies of the party. They exercised fascist dictatorship over the masses of cadres and the revolutionary masses. To remove obstacles on their road of usurping party and state power, they transferred the masses of cadres to work at remote border rural areas and to settle in the countryside in the name of following the road of "7 May" and assigning cadres to take part in manual labor, so as to make these cadres ordinary people forever.

Later, in the course of organizing and building party committees and strengthening and adjusting leading groups at various levels, they forced a few [words indistinct] veteran cadres to [words indistinct] and accused them of "wearing new shoes but taking the old road." As a result, though they held certain positions, these cadres had no power at all and were subject to persecution and suppression.

At the same time, on the pretext of supporting rebels and cultivating newborn forces, they implanted a number of big and small careerists, opportunists, hooligans, smash-and-grabbers, newborn bourgeois elements, veteran cadres who had gone over to them and soul-selling hack writers into the leading groups at all levels. After several such maneuvers the foundation was laid for building a bourgeois factional setup in Liaoning with the sworn follower as the head.

After the smashing of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country, led by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, developed a movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style. In this movement, Lin Piao's fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line was criticized. Premier Chou pointed out explicitly that if the left was not thoroughly criticized, the right would come again. Having suffered from Lin Piao's line, the vast number of cadres and masses in Liaoning unanimously demanded that this line be thoroughly exposed and criticized politically, organizationally and ideologically and that its pernicious influence be wiped out. This was a matter of course.

However, the gang of four, their sworn follower and ilk were afraid that with the exposure of Lin Piao's "ultraleft" camouflage their own disguise would be stripped off. Thus in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, they adopted the strategy of launching attacks to defend themselves. Waving the ensign of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, they described Lin Piao's line as Chairman Mao's line so as to "pass off fish eyes for pearls," and designated Lin Piao's "ultraleft" as a "forbidden area" which nobody was allowed to criticize. They clamored that whoever criticized the "ultraleft" was negating the Great Cultural Revolution, newborn things and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The discussion meeting on criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the work style sponsored by the sworn follower and company at that time for the intellectuals, rusticated educated youth and cadres settling in the production teams in the countryside was a typical example of their protecting Lin Piao's line by wielding the stick of these "three negations" and by pretending to criticize the ultrarightist essence of Lin Piao's line.

In this way, the sworn follower not only knighted himself a "hero in opposing Lin Piao," "supporter of newborn things" and "defender of the line of the ninth national party congress," but what is more he pushed a fake left but real right line--a line which was more craftily camouflaged than Lin Piao's line.

The followers of the Lin Piao antiparty clique were also thus protected, and they changed their course and went over to the gang of four to continue their criminal acts of opposing the party, disrupting the army and usurping party and state power. The sworn follower himself changed now from a vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee to secretary of the provincial party committee. Although his title was not first secretary, he acted in essence as the first secretary and ascended the throne of the overlord of Liaoning.

2. The 2 years or so from the time of the 10th national party congress to the passing of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was a significant stage in our party's struggle against the antiparty gang of four. During this stage, the gang of four took advantage of the various political movements initiated by Chairman Mao to go their own way, wildly opposed the line of the 10th national party congress, and instead pushed their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they refused to criticize Lin Piao and pretended to criticize Confucius. What they did was to criticize the duke of Chou and plot to use the coming Fourth National People's Congress to form their own cabinet and usurp power.

After the Fourth National People's Congress, they frantically opposed Chairman Mao's three important instructions on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, promoting stability and unity and pushing the national economy forward, and made every effort to undermine the great strategic plan to build a powerful socialist state with the four modernizations. In these conspiracies, the sworn follower and company closely followed the gang of four and did their utmost for a most unbridled performance in Liaoning.

In the guise of opposing restoration, the sworn follower went in for so-called "opposing resurgence," pointing the spearhead of attack directly at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and launching rampant attacks on the party.

After the smashing of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou took a series of measures to implement the party's proletarian policies in line with Chairman Mao's instructions by grasping the excellent opportunity resulting from the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Because of this, a number of veteran cadres who had been attacked and persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four were reassigned jobs, and a fine situation characterized by vigor and vitality appeared on all fronts. After the 10th national party congress, the situation continued to improve. Undoubtedly, this was a telling blow to the gang of four. With great anger, Chiang Ching said: "Now the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work is aimed at us." She wanted to hastily change the situation. At this point, the sworn follower exchanged a number of letters with Chiang Ching and stepped up his collusion with the followers of the gang of four in Shanghai and Peking to plot a counterattack strategy.

In the summer of 1973, the State Council improved the enrollment system for institutions of higher learning and instituted necessary examinations of cultural courses on the basis of Premier Chou's instructions. Thinking that this was an opportunity for them, the sworn follower single-handedly created the case of Chang Tieh-Sheng, a model in turning in a blank test paper, as a vicious stone aimed at Premier Chou. Toward the end of November 1973, he single-handedly planned and held a province-wide propaganda work meeting attended by the number one and number two leaders of various provincial organizations and various municipalities and prefectures, to go all out to trumpet "opposing resurgence" and more unscrupulously attack our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. He babbled that someone was using criticism of Lin Piao as a guise to do something, and that the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleft represented a small-scale resurgence. He viciously attacked the meetings which the State Council had held in accordance with Premier Chou's instructions, including the National Planning Conference, the Science and Technology Conference, the First Ministry of Machine Building Conference in Changchun and the Public Security Conference, and slandered all of them as meetings to bring about resurgence. He even attacked the 10th national party congress presided over by Chairman Mao himself, saying that it was not to their taste because it failed to solve the question of the great Cultural Revolution and the rebellion carried out by old, middle-aged and young people.

After that, the evil wind of "opposing resurgence" with the educational front as the spot to make a breakthrough quickly spread to the literary and art, science and technology, industrial and communications, public security and other fronts. Later, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this evil wind, along with the sinister wind of "opposing restoration" advocated by Shanghai and the two schools, quickly blew to all parts of the country, seriously interfering with implementation of the line of the 10th national party congress and sabotaging the movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. This was eloquent proof that the so-called "opposing resurgence" was an out-and-out big fraud and conspiracy of the sworn follower and the gang of four. The "resurgence" they described was by no means the comeback of Liu Shao-Chi's line, but the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. What they described as "opposing resurgence" was absolutely not opposing restoration, but a frantic counterattack on the party and a wild, vengeful counterattack on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

The sworn follower once made this self-confession: "When the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work was developing in depth, we were struck by others. Therefore, we took out the case of Chang Tieh-Sheng to fight back." Quite obviously, his "struck by others" meant the same as Chiang Ching's "aimed at us." Both meant that their fake left but real right line was criticized in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

Particularly in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the sworn follower closely followed Chiang Ching and directed his followers, confidants and hack public opinion group to go all out to criticize Confucianism and appraise legalism and to create public opinion for opposing the "big Confucianist in the party" and exposing the disciples of Confucius. Hoodwinking and inciting the people, he said that criticism of the dead was aimed at attacking the living and that study of historical characters was for evaluating contemporary people. He even went so far as to viciously attack esteemed and beloved Premier Chou by innuendo, saying: "Look! Since 1972 hasn't he been just like Confucius who went around working for restoration?" The reactionary attitude of this sworn follower was unbridled to the extreme.

To coordinate with the organizational conspiracy of the gang of four and to further turn Liaoning into a base for them to usurp party and state power, the sworn follower and company refused to criticize Lin Piao, pretended to criticize Confucius and went all out to advocate "opposing resurgence" in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. They conducted "tiger classes," held "oxygen-feeding meetings" and launched a so-called "second power seizure movement" to ferret out Confucius' disciples at all levels in the province.

Conducting "tiger classes" was a major step taken by the sworn follower in a planned way to train his followers and confidants in an effort to usurp party and government power in the province. Once he said in an undisguised manner: "The purpose of conducting 'tiger classes' is to send the tigers back to the mountains in preparation for taking over power in the province and various municipalities and prefectures." He himself assumed the position of a "tiger class" leader and instructed his followers and confidants to follow suit. At the graduation ceremony of the first term of the "tiger class" the sworn follower personally gave a demonstration of how to encircle and attack veteran cadres. He ordered the principle leaders of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and various provincial units to come to the spot in order to listen to the students' remarks exposing the manifestations of so-called "resurgence" in various units. The leaders concerned were asked to make their stands clear immediately. This was what the sworn follower described as a "novel graduation ceremony."

In Anshan Municipality, an "oxygen-feeding" meeting was held aiming at solving veteran cadres' so-called problems of "not adopting a correct attitude toward the Great Cultural Revolution, the masses and themselves," and of a "resurgence of the old order." The sworn follower went to the Anshan Iron and Steel Company to take personal command, instructing his followers and confidants to advocate the need to use a lot of air and high temperatures to burn up every level and list more than 60 leading cadres as main targets of this "oxygen-feeding" drive. In a very short time, leading bodies of many industrial and mining enterprises were toppled, contingents of staff members and workers were dispersed, enterprises were confused, and the iron output declined to that of 5 years earlier. After that, these "oxygen-feeding" meetings were extensively popularized in the province, municipalities, prefectures and counties and their subordinate departments and the leading bodies of various grassroots units.

At the same time, he organized in provincial-level organs so-called study study groups, over which he personally took the lead, to function as his flotilla. He seized great powers in the fields of propaganda, organization, public security, culture and education, finance, commerce and planning.

After plotting with his general manager, he also dispatched liaison officers to provincial-level organs and various municipalities and prefectures under the title of "reporters," and established an intelligence setup to collect information and provide antiparty ammunition especially for the sworn follower, his company and the gang of four. In addition, he instructed these liaison officers that they were responsible to him directly and that no one was authorized to examine their information, and gave them the right to attend Standing Committee meetings of party committees of various organizations, municipalities and prefectures.

Through such steps and measures, through "oxygen-feeding" and criticism of Confucius and, later on, indulging in criminal activities such as forcing people to give up their power, reshuffling and implementing the policy of promoting junior cadres, a bourgeois factional setup, with the sworn follower as its chieftain and loyal to the gang of four, the sworn follower and company, was completely established organizationally, and the sworn follower was able to further seize great power in the party and government at various levels throughout the province.

In January 1975, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou personally presided over the Fourth National People's Congress, which smashed the conspiracy of the gang of four, to form a cabinet. At this congress, Premier Chou relayed Chairman Mao's important instructions and issued the great call to strive to build a powerful socialist state with the four modernizations. Around that time, Chairman Mao sternly criticized Chiang Ching and company for their conspiracy to form a gang of four. At this moment, deeming that the important base area--Liaoning--had been build up, this sworn follower of the gang of four once again launched a wild attack against the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

The mobilization order for this wild attack was the counterrevolutionary slogan "acting against the achievements gained in the 17 years", which he and the gang of four's sinister henchman Chin Chun dished up at the on-the-spot meeting held at the Chaoyang Agriculture Institute. The so-called "acting against the achievements gained in the 17 years, meant acting against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and against the party Central Committee and State Council.

The sworn follower instigated his followers and confidants everywhere to be bold enough to act against the party Central Committee and the State Council, saying: "I will be glad if you dare to act against the ministries of the State Council," and clamoring: "If anyone dares to do so, I will be his supporter."

Resorting to the same tricks as Lin Piao, they palmed off sophisms as dialectics, and replaced Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with pragmatism. According to their logic, there could be no stability nor unity with class struggle; there could be no production with revolutions; and there could be no four modernizations with revolutionization. As a result, when Chairman Mao instructed that it was necessary to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the sworn follower vigorously opposed empiricism. When Chairman Mao instructed that it was necessary to achieve stability and unity, the sworn follower and company advocated that it was their fascist rule which enabled Liaoning to maintain stability, not disorder.

When Chairman Mao instructed that it was necessary to push the national economy forward, the sworn follower vilified that to develop the socialist economy was to advocate the theory of productive forces and restore capitalism, and defamed the grand goal of the four modernizations as not being as good as the various big programs.

To support his followers and confidants in acting against the party Central Committee and the State Council, the sworn follower and his general manager, in the name of supporting newborn things, concocted a series of sinister models and experiences in taking opposite actions, and went in for fostering the Chaoyang Agriculture College and the Dairen Chemical Physics Institute as typical sinister examples in taking opposite actions. To lop off the red banners of Tachai and Taching fostered by Chairman Mao himself, they arbitrarily denigrated the experiences of Tachai and Taching, slandering that "learning from Tachai is nothing but grasping grain," and "the experience of Taching is but a system of responsibility." He lauded Hsiao-ching brigade, which Chiang Ching grasped as "having indicated an orientation for successful superstructure in the countryside," and extolled the Haerhtao experience which he concocted as "having basically solved the problems of line in the countryside." He opposed learning from Taching in industry, claiming: "Liaoning should take its own road in industrial development and should blaze a new road." In order to resist and oppose in an all-round manner the policy of grasping revolution, promoting production, other work and preparedness against war brought forward by Chairman Mao and to undermine the various undertakings of socialist construction, he set forth the need to build organs, schools, plants, rural areas, stores and streets into tools of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to turn all functional departments into so-called political departments.

To turn the militia into their tool to usurp party and state power, he peddled on many occasions and sent people to Shanghai to study the sinister experiences in setting up the second armed force and incorporating militiamen, public security men and firemen under one command. He energetically advocated the fallacy that the militia should be reformed and rebuilt.

For a time, sinister experiences and theories copyrighted in Liaoning spread their pernicious influence to the entire country through newspapers and broadcasts. Liaoning became a place where the gang's followers in other localities would come for valuable experience, and LIAONING DAILY became a source of the new guideline of the gang of four. This not only severely confused ideology, theory, line and policies, but also directly resulted in a big-margin slowdown in industrial and agricultural development and various socialist construction undertakings in Liaoning Province. Liaoning thus became a heavily-afflicted area with serious external wounds and still worse internal wounds, and an important base for the gang of four to usurp supreme leadership of the party and the state.

3. From mid 1975 to October 1976, the struggle between our party and the gang of four came to a decisive stage, because esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu Te of the NPC Standing Committee and great leader Chairman Mao passed away one after another. During this time, the gang of four openly dished up the counterrevolutionary political program equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders in an attempt to topple a great number of leading comrades of the party, government and army from central to local levels, thus speeding up the tempo to usurp party and state power.

It was at this moment, when the whole country was facing the immediate danger of the party turning revisionist, the state changing its color and capitalism being restored, that this sworn follower of the gang of four went to Peking, in October 1975, for an opportunity to further collude with Wang Hung-Wen, Chang Chun-Chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-Yuan, and directly participate in their plot to usurp supreme leadership of the party and the state.

In addition, he remotely controlled and commanded his followers and confidants in Liaoning to speed up their activities, giving full play to Liaoning's role as an important base of the gang of four in usurping party and state power.

The conspiracy of the gang to hasten their usurpation of the supreme leadership of the party and the state began with their flaunting the signboard of counter-attacking the right deviationist wind of reversing verdicts in an all-round manner. They fabricated rumors and collected and created charges to totally negate the significant achievements gained by the party in various fields in 1975, vilified the implementation of Chairman Mao's three important instructions as "pushing revisionist programs," the consolidation on various fronts as "total restoration," and the building of a powerful socialist state with the four modernizations as "capitalization." They frantically slandered Vice Chairman Teng, who was at that time in charge of the day-to-day work of the party Central Committee, and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

It was during these conspiratorial activities that this sworn follower, taking advantage of the special position he had usurped, incited his followers and confidants to openly launch attacks against the party Central Committee and the State Council. In this way, he played a special role which the other followers of the gang of four were unable to play.

In late October 1975, in a secret meeting with the female henchman who was put in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this sworn follower slandered and falsely accused Vice Chairman Teng by name and confided to her the counterrevolutionary line to topple him.

In late November, without the knowledge of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, he went back to Liaoning secretly and, in less than 3 days, successively held a Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee, a conference of secretaries of municipal, prefectural and league party committees and a conference of secretaries of the provincial party committees of the three northeast provinces, working out secret plans together with his general manager and a few of his followers. At these conferences he rashly conveyed documents which the party Central Committee had not transmitted, and took the opportunity to peddle the gang of four's sinister stuff by playing on the theme of and distorting and tampering with the documents. He babbled: "Presently, there is a gust of right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts blowing from the higher level to lower levels, which is more fierce than that of 1972." He attacked the No 9 and No 12 documents of 1975 of the party Central Committee saying that there were problems with them, and openly urged his followers and confidants in the three northeast provinces to closely follow the gang of four's counterrevolutionary plans and strive to be first to launch attacks at the party Central Committee and the State Council.

After he returned to Peking, patterning himself after the old tricks of Trotsky who, when Lenin was seriously ill and unable to take charge of work, issued a letter to party members in an attempt to usurp party and state power, he instructed his followers to write, based on his speeches, a report to the party Central Committee in the name of the provincial party committee. The report viciously vilified that some of the conferences held by the party Central Committee and the State Council were "not to their taste" and were "different from their views in principle." He openly clamored that he wanted to argue face to face with leading comrades of the Ministry of Education. Revised by him, this report was transmitted to various municipalities and prefectures and provincial-level organs as document No 1 of the provincial party committee in an attempt to instigate party organizations at all levels throughout the province to oppose the party and the central authorities.

Even more intolerable, when the whole country was in deep grief over the death of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the vast numbers of cadres and people in Liaoning were forbidden from holding mourning activities, and an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee which lasted for 8 and a half days was convened on the instructions of the sworn follower to compile falsified dossiers on central leading comrades and various ministries and committees of the State Council. During the enlarged Standing Committee meeting, he pressed for the dossiers day and night and instructed that special persons be dispatched to deliver the falsified dossiers on six vice premiers including Chairman Hua to Peking by special plane, according to incomplete statistics, from January to July 1976, in reports to the party Central Committee on the situation in Liaoning Province and in 39 falsified materials delivered directly to the sworn follower, nine members of the political bureau and vice premiers and seventeen ministers and vice ministers were attacked, and 30 ministries and committees of the party Central Committee and the State Council were attacked by name. Such open opposition to the party and the central authorities in the name of the provincial party committee was unprecedented in the history of our party. In addition, his confidants at LIAONING DAILY and the NCNA branch compiled a lot of falsifier materials in the form of internal pictorials [nei pu hua pao] to provide the gang of four and their sworn follower with ammunition to oppose the party and the central authorities.

Another special role which the sworn follower played in this period was to furnish a theoretical basis for the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four. He led the whole country in this respect.

To serve the need to usurp party and state power, this false Marxist political swindler who complied with Chairman Mao's directives outwardly but opposed them in private and who was obedient only to Chiang Ching's instructions, wrapped himself in the cloak of first spokesman and an authoritative expounder of Chairman Mao's directives. Taking over the mantle of Lin Biao, Chen Po-Ta and the like, who used Chairman Mao's quotations to carry out their counterrevolutionary activities, this sworn follower on many occasions after his arrival in Peking picked out instructions of Chairman Mao which had not been formally published by the party Central Committee, distorted and tampered with these quotations according to his needs and passed them on to his followers and confidants. Then his followers and confidants talked about their experience in studying these instructions, made reports on these instructions and disseminated the spirit of these instructions so as to give them wide publicity as a theoretical basis for their usurpation of party and state power.

All the fallacies such as "a bourgeoisie has appeared in the party," "it is a general social phenomenon that capitalist readers are still taking the same road," "dictatorship should be exercised against small producers," "(? power is capital)" and "superstructure decides everything," rashly concocted at so-called "theoretical symposiums" held in Liaoning Province beginning in February 1976, were concocted and came out into the open on the instructions of this sworn follower. Fundamentally betraying great Chairman Mao's thought, these fallacies were a set of theories for usurping power, as were the gang of four's historical study aimed at attacking people by innuendo and their literature and art for the purpose of conspiracy.

To peddle these fallacies throughout the country, the sworn follower instigated his followers and confidants to organize writing groups named (Chungshih), also known as (Lihsin) or [word indistinct], and dished up many articles which were actually poisonous weeds. Plainly most reactionary and unbridled in nature, these articles were deeply appreciated by the gang of four. Most of them were carried as key articles in PEOPLE'S DAILY and the RED FLAG journal controlled by the gang of four.

Another special role was played by this sworn follower during this period. Using the usurped special position, he directed his followers and confidants in Liaoning, as well as those who were transferred from Liaoning to some departments of the State Council, to coordinate with the gang of four's followers in Shanghai and in the two schools in attacking the party Central Committee and the State Council with united efforts.

In February 1976, on the eve of the conference which was arbitrarily held by Chiang Ching for 12 provinces and municipalities, the sworn follower personally went to the place where the Shanghai delegation stayed and held 5-hour sinister meeting with Yao Wen-Yuan, Ma Tien-Shui, the gang of four's henchman in the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and others. This was a veritable counterrevolutionary meeting to establish secret ties. At the meeting, they attacked a large number of leading comrades of the central authorities and unscrupulously and viciously dealt blows at Vice Chairman Teng, clamouring that these comrades had to be brought down. After this sinister meeting, Liaoning Province and Shanghai Municipality further colluded with each other. They openly clamored that it was necessary to fight with concerted efforts.

The gang of four and their followers in Shanghai carefully dished up sinister materials on the so-called "new experiences in enterprise management since the Great Cultural Revolution" in order to attack the party Central Committee and the State Council. This sworn follower of the gang of four swiftly relayed the material to Liaoning Province and conveyed a message to his general manager, directing him to follow this example. Thus the so-called "new experience of some enterprises in our province since the Great Cultural Revolution," a carefully concocted work copyrighted in Liaoning Province, was dished up.

To thoroughly crush the national economy and throw the country into disorder so as to seize power amid chaos, the sworn follower and Chiang Ching secretly plotted to have the female sinister henchman they had placed in the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress seize power over financial and trade work from the State Council and act as an active vanguard in falsely implicating Vice Chairman Teng and other leading comrades of the State Council. A significant task was thus assigned to this female sinister henchman. As she herself said, "By grasping financial and trade work, I am grasping criticism of Vice Chairman Teng and putting into effect some methods to criticize Vice Chairman Teng in Liaoning."

During this time, 8 Political Bureau members and vice premiers of the State Council as well as 13 ministers and vice ministers were falsely implicated and attacked separately by this female henchman. In addition, the sworn follower instigated his followers to launch a wild attack against the party at the national planning work symposium. At that time, active counterrevolutionary Chang Tieh-Sheng also wormed his way into Peking, Shantung and other places to engage in counterrevolutionary instigation. On several occasions, this sworn follower sent his followers and confidants to visit and study in the two schools and bring back from these schools 17 items of sinister material to attack Vice Chairman Teng, he published them abundantly in an attempt to link Liaoning more closely with these two schools and bring into play their role as important base areas for the gang of four to usurp party and state power.

In short, all criminal activities carried out by this sworn follower along with the gang of four during that time were concentratedly aimed at falsely implicating and attacking Vice Chairman Teng. They would not be satisfied with less than Vice Chairman Teng's destruction. His followers and confidants performed meritorious actions in widely praising this sworn follower and falsely implicating and attacking Vice Chairman Teng.

When Chairman Hua served as first vice chairman of the party Central Committee and acting premier of the State Council, this sworn follower colluded again with the gang of four to concentratedly attack Chairman Hua--the successor personally fostered by Chairman Mao. On several occasions he talked with his followers and confidants, saying: "It is possible for 'Nagy' to take power; the struggle has not yet ended. Again, he only wanted to instigate people, saying: "The orientation for struggle is clear. It is time to [words indistinct]," in an attempt to give the signal for a general attack against Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the State Council.

He instructed his general manager to create a reign of white terror in towns and cities throughout the province. Day and night he engaged in bragging, rumor mongering, smashing and opposing. He clamored that most rumors came from Peking and involved cadres at high level, and that the source of these rumors should be made known. At the same time, he assigned persons to make a special trip to Liaoning to hurriedly take away many so-called rumor material concerning Chiang Ching in a vain attempt to cover up her disgraceful history and crimes. In order to fabricate sinister material to attack leading comrades of the Political Bureau, he instructed followers and confidants to conduct secret activities, even at the cost of conducting investigations, to openly direct the spearhead of attack against the party Central Committee.

After great leader and teacher Chairman Mao passed away, the gang of four and its sworn followers became all the more unscrupulous in speeding up their counterrevolutionary pace. On one hand they fabricated Chairman Mao's deathbed testament in a vain attempt to overthrow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. On the other hand they instructed their followers and confidants in various localities to write memorials appealing for ascension to the throne, and supporting Chiang Ching's becoming empress. In addition, they openly spread the word that this sworn follower would serve as vice chairman of the party Central Committee. Chiang Ching also instructed this sworn follower to prepare a political work report to be delivered at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee to be held soon.

At this point, the conspiracies to usurp party and state power carried out by the sworn follower along with the gang of four had reached their climax. The only step left was to choose a proper time to launch a coup de main. However, things which have reached their extreme turn into their opposites and cannot go farther. His counterrevolutionary political life ended with the complete downfall of the gang of four. In the end, this sworn follower who always dressed himself as a hero in going against the current was finally washed away by the great historic tide of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and became a historical criminal reproached by all.

4. It was not an accident that this sworn follower became an antiparty and antisocialist newborn counterrevolutionist who harboured extreme hatred for the laboring people, great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, and that he became the gang of four's sworn follower and a rebel of Mao Tsetung Thought. There was a deep root from which he grew.

As early as his school days, Chairman Mao discovered that he did everything for his own benefits, and pointed out that if he was not thoroughly reformed, he would possibly become rightist or at least an intermediate element. When he was working in Liaoning, Premier Chou instructed on several occasions that he was only a boy after all, and it was unwise to assign him to an important post.

After the ninth national party congress, he ordered other people to write articles in line with his report in an attempt to cover up his misdeeds and to take the chance to show off. Discovering this, Chairman Mao immediately criticized him severely.

At the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, his followers and confidants suggested that Premier Chou make him a deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress. Serving as an example for the party, and repeatedly pointing out that Chairman Mao had constantly set strict demands on those at his side, Premier Chou clearly pointed out: "I know him well. Never think that those by the side of Chairman Mao will have the thinking of Chairman Mao." After that, Premier Chou criticized him severely for his mistakes in carrying out activities in Peking at will, without asking for approval, following the Lin Piao incident.

Before of the 10th national party congress, his followers and confidants again nominated him to be a member of the party Central Committee. Chairman Mao personally rejected this nomination and Premier Chou also criticized this. Instead of accepting all this criticism and instruction, he nursed it in his heart and bore hatred in his mind. Furthermore, he became a stepchild of the enemy and went over to the white-bone devil step by step, regarding her as a real protector as well as a behind-the-scenes boss in order to satisfy his ambition. Even at the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, he shamelessly lauded Chiang Ching as a standard bearer of the Great Cultural Revolution, saying that the model opera fostered by her was a breakthrough in world cultural history. He also ordered people to study Chiang Ching's instructions concerning this model opera just as they studied the thinking, strategy and policy of Chairman Mao. On several occasions he said that he would grasp education as he grasped the model opera by Chiang Ching.

After the downfall of Lin Piao, he cited the case of Wu Tse-Tien and vehemently advocated that a woman could mount the throne so as to prepare public opinion for Chiang Ching to become an empress. Chiang Ching styled herself as this sworn follower's behind-the-scenes boss and, on the excuse of guiding him in study, arranged to have him come to her side so that she could politically instigate this sworn follower and corrupt his mind so as to achieve her own evil purposes.

In particular, after the 10th National CCP Congress when the gang of four was stepping up its conspiracy to usurp party and state power, the sworn follower made many trips to Peking and stayed servilely by the side of Chiang Ching so as to join the secret plot to usurp party state power. At other times, he exchanged letters frequently with Chiang Ching. In the 2 years 1974 and 1975 alone, 35 letters from Chiang Ching to the sworn follower and 4 letters from the sworn follower to Chiang Ching were transmitted as confidential correspondence by the confidential communications office of the provincial party committee.

After discovering Chiang Ching's ambition and sternly criticizing her conspiracy, great leader Chairman Mao explicitly instructed that this sworn follower should not live at (Tiaoyutai) and work in (?Chiang Ching's) department. However, this sworn follower did not obey Chairman Mao's instruction.

In the acute struggle between the two headquarters, he rejected the criticism and education given by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. Long bolstered by Chiang Ching and other elements of the gang of four and extolled by his followers and confidants, he finally became a careerist, conspirator and newborn bourgeois element imbued with the decadent style of the landlord and bourgeois class in every aspect. from political activities to daily life and from outer appearance to inner soul.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "The gang of four is a bunch of old and new counterrevolutionaries who hid themselves deeply. They are most crafty counterrevolutionary double dealers. They waved the red flag to oppose the red flag, engaged in restoration under the signboard of opposing restoration, practiced revisionism by chanting antirevisionist slogans and covered up their counterrevolutionary speeches and deeds with revolutionary camouflage." The sworn follower of the gang of four is this kind of counterrevolutionary doubledealer who is most crafty and accustomed to using "left" camouflage to conceal his ultrarightist speeches and deeds. Because of this, he took the treacherous road for a long time and became a heinous enemy of both the party and the people. Yet his scheme was not seen through and exposed by the people. This is a very profound historical lesson.

Although the sworn follower's "left" camouflage was the same as that of Lin Piao and the gang of four, he had his own peculiarities. One striking characteristic was that he decked himself out as an unassailable representative of Chairman Mao's line. From the very day he entered the political arena he waved the ensign of supporting Chairman Mao's line, but in reality pushed the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. At the same time, he wilfully charged vast numbers of cadres and masses with opposing Chairman Mao's line. For instance, when he was frantically pushing Lin Piao's line, he confused Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and criticized them together. At the same time, he branded the large number of revolutionary cadres as criminals carrying out Liu Shao-chi's line. After the smashing of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, he collaborated with the gang of four in describing Lin Piao's line as Chairman Mao's line and banned criticism of Lin Piao's "ultraleftism." Then, working with the gang of four, he slandered the revolutionary acts of the vast numbers of cadres and masses in keeping to Chairman Mao's line and resisting and opposing the revisionist line of the gang of four as a "resurgence" of Liu Shao-chi's line and a "right deviationist attempt to reverse correct verdicts."

For many years he worked in this way to stand truth on its head. He confounded right and wrong and created chaos in ideology, theory and line. He viciously leveled false charges against Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Teng and Chairman Hua, who were in charge of the day to day work of the central authorities at different times, persecuted revolutionary cadres at all levels and engaged in conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power.

Another prominent characteristic of the sworn follower's "left" camouflage was that he styled himself as an authoritative instructor in Mao Tsetung Thought when dealing with theoretical matters. In his opinion, great Mao Tsetung Thought was not a powerful ideological weapon of the hundreds of millions of revolutionary people, but a religious dogma which only he and the gang of four could understand and apply. They could deliberately distort, tamper with, blockade or even forge Chairman Mao's instructions, and nobody was allowed to put forward an opinion different from theirs. Whoever did so would be labeled "revisionist" and "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought." For many years he resorted to this method to fabricate the basis for their perverse acts, decking these acts out in theoretical colors. What he did was most deceptive and frantic.

Still another prominent characteristic of this sworn follower's "left" camouflage was instigating and using anarchism and the "ultraleft" trend of thought, and presenting an "ultraleft" countenance while pushing the ultrarightist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In this connection, he not only completely took over the mantle of Trotsky, Lin Biao and company, but also came up with many inventions. A striking example was that he took over the slogan of opposing capitalist roaders and advocated such fallacies as "a bourgeoisie has appeared in the party" and "it is a general social phenomenon that capitalist roaders are still taking the same road."

There was still another prominent characteristic of the sworn follower--a characteristic manifested organizationally. That is, he took advantage of his usurped position and power and used the name of the provincial party committee to put a legitimate cloak on the unlawful acts of conspiracy and intrigue and to peddle his sinister stuff organizationally. When dealing with the higher level, he used the signboard of "going against the tide" to write up reports and collect sinister materials to attack the party Central Committee and the State Council. In dealing with the lower level, he used a number of methods to enforce the practice of "what I say counts", and vehemently exercised fascist rule of an intensively feudalistic nature. In addition, he decked himself out as a supporter and backer of newborn forces by taking advantage of the young people's weakness of lack of experience in political struggle. This was another way in which he camouflaged himself before the people.

By pushing the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line with a "left" camouflage, this sworn follower did grave harm to the revolution and production in Liaoning, and created great chaos in the people's minds. As a result, even today, almost 2 years since the smashing of the gang of four, some comrades still cannot distinguish Marxism from revisionism and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. In carrying out the party's policies, they are afraid and are obsessed with lingering fear, which adversely affects their march toward the four modernizations. This is why we say that Liaoning is a heavily afflicted area with serious internal and external wounds, and that we face a tremendous task in healing the wounds and saving our province from disaster.

In the past year or so, our province has scored great victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However, we have not done enough work to criticize this sworn follower. From now on, in the great struggle of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must concentrate our efforts on exposing and criticizing in depth the "left" camouflage of the sworn follower as well as Lin Biao and the gang of four, and wage a great people's war to eradicate his pernicious influence and heal our internal wounds.

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It is imperative to criticize him thoroughly and discredit him fully so as to raise the people's ability to distinguish between real and sham Marxism and draw a clear line of demarcation between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the one hand and the line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four on the other. This is necessary in order to grasp and apply the ideological system of Mao Tsetung Thought comprehensively and accurately, implement the line of the 11th national party congress, fulfill the general task for the new period and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of work.

To do this major work well in all spheres and on all fronts, leading party comrades at all levels must personally take action and go deep into grassroots units to boldly mobilize the masses and conduct investigation and study in a big way. They must proceed from the actual situation of the people's thinking and the work on all fronts, use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and seek truth from facts in summing up experiences in the struggles against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four over the past 28 years--in particular the struggle against the sworn follower and the company of the gang of four in Liaoning. They must clarify the specific theory, line, principle, policy, system and method to be followed on various fronts and unify the actions of the vast numbers of cadres and masses on the basis of the line of the 11th national party congress and the series of instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, so as to accelerate the pace of the work in various fields and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

LIAONING DISCUSSES AIR DEFENSE WORK

SK250959Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning provincial meeting of advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Taching on the people's air defense front was held in Shenyang from 12 to 15 September. Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and chief of the provincial leading group of people's air defense, and Yang Ta-i, commander of the Liaoning Provincial Military District and deputy chief of the provincial leading group of people's air defense, delivered important speeches at the meetings.

Hu I-min, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and deputy chief of the provincial leading group of people's air defense, delivered a work report. After acknowledging the achievements scored in the people's air defense work in the province, he put forward the tasks to do and the demands to meet in the future. The meeting commended a number of advanced collectives and individuals who had made outstanding achievements and prominent contributions in strengthening people's air defense in preparation against war. The participants unanimously passed a proposal to the cadres and workers on the people's air defense front of the province.

BRIEFS

KIRIN CADRE MEETING--The second Kirin provincial meeting of cadres engaged in theoretical work was opened on 6 September at the party school of the provincial CCP committee. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Kao Yang, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, as well as other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun and Yang Chang-tao. (Chiang Yen-tung), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, delivered an opening speech. The meeting is an important gathering aimed at criticizing in depth the reactionary ideology advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 78 SK]

KANSU HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON 'QUALITY MONTH' ACTIVITIES

HK250422Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] To deepen "Quality Month" activities, the Kansu Industry and Communications Office and the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions jointly held a symposium on "Quality Month" activities on 20 September. Feng Chi-hsin, secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Pai Ming, Standing Committee member of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Kansu Federation of Trade Unions; and Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and director of the Kansu Industry and Communications Office, attended the symposium. Also present were responsible comrades of various relevant industrial bureaus and cadres, technicians and workers of some central, provincial and Lanchow municipal enterprises, totaling 1,000 people.

Chuan Hsing-yuan, vice chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and director of the Kansu Industry and Communications Office, spoke at the symposium. After summing up the experiences in launching "Quality Month" activities in the previous period, he proposed six criteria for reaching the targets of these activities:

1. We must truly establish the concept of giving first priority to product quality among cadres and the masses;
2. We must set up product quality management organs and systems, put them on a sound basis and implement various regulations one by one. Each enterprise must formulate plans for improving product quality in 3 years;
3. We must basically do well in improving various basic aspects of technical work including improvement of drawing paper, craftsmanship, equipment and measuring instruments;
4. We must widely conduct technical education;
5. We must appraise and select a group of advanced work shifts, groups, workshops or plants which have established "reliable product quality" as well as a group of products of outstanding quality. We must commend and reward a group of advanced workers, cadres and technicians who have achieved high output with fine quality; and
6. We must make remarkable achievements in improving product quality. All products must reach the best levels of their respective enterprises in the past by the end of the year.

In order to realize these targets, Comrade Chuan Hsing-yuan also put forward specific demands.

CULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES SINKIANG LITERARY-ART FORUM

OW241828Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Sinkiang regional party committee sponsored a forum of literary and art workers on 18 September. Minister of Culture Huang Chen, who was on the inspection tour in Sinkiang, attended and addressed the forum. All comrades attending were greatly inspired by his speech. Comrade Huang Chen said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the situation on the cultural front throughout the country has developed rapidly.

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Our ranks of writers and artists have been further tempered in the struggles against the antiparty cliques of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. With the arrival of a hightide in economic construction, there will also emerge a new hightide in cultural construction. All literary and art workers must plunge deeply into the lives of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to vividly portray their struggles. This is a matter of great importance on our literary and art front.

Comrade Huang Chen said: The people of Sinkiang are skillful singers and dancers. During our visit here we have seen several performances. We feel they are very good, healthy programs, fully reflecting features of life and the national style of Sinkiang. Comrade Huang Chen said the people in Sinkiang were gifted with remendous creativeness. He expressed his hope that literary and art workers of all nationalities could act on the call of our wise leader Chairman Hua to deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, put the revolutionary spirit into full play, go into the actual struggle to experience life at its source, strive to create more and better works of literature and art and develop the cause of socialist literature and art of all nationalities in Sinkiang to greet the 30th [as heard] founding anniversary of our country.

Comrade (Li Cheng) of the Art Bureau under the Ministry of Culture, who was accompanying Minister Huang Chen on his inspection tour of Sinkiang, and Comrade (Chao Wei) of the Chinese Film Distribution Company spoke at the forum about creative writing of drama and film distribution.

Minister Huang Chen and his group arrived in Urumchi on 9 September and have inspected Kashih, Hotien, Ili, Shihhotze and Tu-lu-fan in the past few days.

The forum was presided over by Comrade (Tan Chin-kao), Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the Sinkiang provincial party committee. On behalf of the literary and art workers in Sinkiang, he expressed gratitude for Minister Huang Chen's concerns and instructions for literary and art workers in the region.

Attending the forum were responsible persons of the regional Cultural Bureau, Writers Association, Political Department and Cultural Department of Sinkiang PLA units and some literary and art workers.

WANG FENG CONVEYS HUA'S INSTRUCTIONS

OW220230Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang regional party committee, visited Payinkuoleng Mongol Autonomous Prefecture between 12-12 September to convey to the people and cadres of various nationalities the important directives that our wise Chairman Hua issued during his inspection trip to Sinkiang. He also gave detailed instructions on how to implement Chairman Hua's directives.

While conveying the directives of Chairman Hua, who has high hopes for Sinkiang, Comrade Wang Feng also analyzed the excellent situation in both Sinkiang and Payinkuoleng Prefecture.

In light of actual conditions in Sinkiang and Payinkuoleng Prefecture, Comrade Wang Feng emphatically said: In order to implement Chairman Hua's directives it is imperative that we do a good job in the exposure-criticism-investigation and "two blows" movement and in implementing party policies.

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He said: The exposure-criticism-investigation and the "two blows" movement is designed to solve problems in two fields. Exposure-criticism-investigation is aimed at scathingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes and thoroughly investigating any person and issue related to the gang's conspiratorial activities in order to eradicate their pernicious influence and effects, clarify questions of right and wrong in political line and eliminate chaos and restore order. The "two blows" campaign is designed to deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and also at the wild attacks of capitalist forces in order to uproot the gang's social base.

Comrade Wang Feng pointed out: In order to implement Chairman Hua's important directives it is necessary to carry out party policies. In doing so, we must overcome factionalism and heighten party spirit and persist in the party's work style of seeking truth from facts.

Comrade Wang Feng further pointed out: While implementing Chairman Hua's directives we must also safeguard both party and national unity. Efforts should be made to insure unity in all parts of the country and guard against the formation of cliques and factions. There is no order of preference in making revolution, and our aim is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We must unite to build Sinkiang well. It is essential that we have confidence in the broad masses of cadres, particularly in the people of various nationalities. Only in this way can we make a big stride in our new Long March.

During his stay in the Payinkuoleng Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Comrade Wang Feng also went to seven new people's communes in Yenchi Hui Autonomous County to examine their work, investigate the local people's living conditions and inspect crops in the fields. While examining the work at the communes Comrade Wang Feng stressed that it is necessary to combine the development of agriculture and animal husbandry with forestry development. In view of the current insufficient amount of fertilizer, he said, it is necessary to grow more clever. He further stressed that it is necessary to pay attention to (equipment supply and maintenance), develop hog raising among those nationalities that do not prohibit eating pork, do a good job in processing farm and sideline products, accelerate Sinkiang's economic construction and constantly strive to improve the living standards of the commune members of various nationalities.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG AUTUMN VEGETABLE MEETING

OW231203Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 73 OW

[Excerpts] On 19 September the autonomous regional party committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in which it studied the questions of how to do a good job in purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables and in arranging the livelihood of the masses of people. Comrade Wang Feng presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. The meeting conveyed the documents of the Ministry of Commerce recently approved and circulated by the State Council on the conference on the work of purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables in the northern part of the country and [word indistinct]. The meeting listened to a report by the responsible person of the Urumchi municipal party committee on preparatory work for purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables.

The meeting pointed out: At the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, wise leader Chairman Hua severely criticized the national and commercial departments in some cities in the northern part of the country for calling on their plants to halt production work and engage in purchasing and transporting cabbage.

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This criticism is a tremendous motive force for pushing forward the work of the commercial departments in purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables and in other fields. [Passage indistinct] To support the industrial departments in their great efforts to promptly boost production, the commercial departments must change such methods and implement the method put forward by the State Council in the documents, namely unified organization, purchasing, transport and supply by commercial departments under the unified leadership of the party committees.

The meeting held: The change of the "two guarantees" into the "four unifications" in purchasing, transporting and supplying autumn vegetables is a major change. All localities and units concerned should strengthen their leadership and management, extensively publicize the "four unifications" method, do a good job in ideological work among cadres and masses, correctly handle the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual, correctly implement the relevant party economic policies and insure the national incomes of the peasants. The meeting also studied Urumchi Municipality's commercial network and other questions.

WANG FENG GREETES DELEGATES TO NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW241120Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Responsible comrades of Sinkiang autonomous regional party and government organizations, including Wang Feng, Chou Jen-shan, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung and Hsieh Kao-chung, yesterday afternoon called on the region's delegates to the National Women's Congress, warmly congratulating the successful conclusion of the congress and welcoming the triumphant return of the delegates. Wang Feng and other responsible comrades listened to briefings from leaders of the delegation. Comrade Wang Feng said: The National Women's Congress was successfully convened under the concern and leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We, as well as the regional party committee, are happy for its success. He encouraged the delegates of all nationalities to earnestly study Chairman Hua's instructions issued during his inspection tour of Sinkiang, to convey and implement the resolutions of the Fourth National Women's Congress, to unite with, educate and organize women of all nationalities to join the "exposure, criticism and investigation" movement and the "two blows" struggle, and to strive to do well in industrial and agricultural production and other work in order to make new contributions to grasping the key link and running Sinkiang well.

SINKIANG PLA COMMANDER CONVEYS HUA'S INSTRUCTIONS

OW251134Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The party committee of the Sinkiang PLA units recently held a telephone conference to convey the series of important instructions by wise leader and Commander in Chief Chairman Hua on work in Sinkiang. The meeting was attended by cadres at and above regional level in PLA units stationed in Sinkiang. It was presided over by Comrade Kuo Lin-hsiang, political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, and conveyed the series of Chairman Hua's important instructions on work in Sinkiang, as well as his cordial concern for the soldiers and people of various nationalities in Sinkiang.

On his inspection tour in Sinkiang, Chairman Hua repeatedly pointed out: Sinkiang's latent potential is very great, relations among people of various nationalities are very good, and prospects for Sinkiang's construction are very bright.

He expressed cordial hope for the work of Sinkiang to be done still better and faster and for still greater achievements to be made.

Comrade Liu Chen, commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, addressed the meeting. He first mentioned the significance of Chairman Hua's important instructions. He said: Chairman Hua's important instructions on work in Sinkiang embody the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the strategic policy decision of "grasping the key link and running the country well." They are a great inspiration to the soldiers and the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang and give us our orientation and impetus.

On behalf of the party committee of the Sinkiang PLA units, Comrade Liu Chen put forth the following demands for the various PLA units in implementing Chairman Hua's important instructions:

1. It is essential to further grasp well and firmly the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four.
2. It is essential to further grasp well carrying out the movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the PLA Air Force's 1st Flight Division.
3. It is essential to strengthen national defense and prepare to fight. The wild ambition of Soviet revisionism to subjugate China will never die. Sinkiang is strategically important. It is essential to do a good job in troop consolidation, expedite the pace of their revolutionization and modernization and put war preparations on a solid basis in an all-round way. It is essential to grasp well putting militia work on a solid basis politically, organizationally and militarily, strengthen army-people joint defense, and do a good job in production for the national defense industry. It is essential for us to care for the masses, solve their practical difficulties, do a good job in troop agricultural and sideline production, improve their lives and still better put war preparedness on a solid basis.
4. It is essential to further do well the work of supporting Sinkiang's socialist construction and the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people, play an exemplary role in implementing the party's nationality policy and state law and decrees, ceaselessly strengthen army-government and army-people unity and the unity among the people of various nationalities, unite the army with the people, and make new contributions to building and defending our frontier.

TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS TSINGHAI MILITIA CONFERENCE

GW231145Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 22 Sep 78 GW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial Militia Work Conference successfully closed on 21 September after 10 days of meeting. The comrades at the conference seriously studied the inscriptions written for the National Militia Work Conference by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. The comrades have a profound understanding of the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference. In light of the actual situation of militia work in Tsinghai, the comrades penetratingly exposed and criticized Lin Biao, the gang of four and their henchman, a commander who pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist ultra-rightist line in Tsinghai, for their crimes in sabotaging the militia building. The conference has profoundly educated and greatly inspired the participants.

Entrusted by the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the Tsinghai Military District, Comrade Wang Wen-ying, political commissar of the Tsinghai Military District, made a report during the conference. His report was entitled: "Seriously Implement the Guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference, Raise the Militia Building in Tsinghai Province to Higher Level." Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Tsinghai Military District, listened to briefings on the conference and addressed it.

Nine units, including the Kuolo Prefectural CCP Committee, made reports on their experience in party leadership over the armed forces, combining productive labor with military training, and putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. The conference publicized the exemplary deeds of Comrade (Liu Chi-fa), a Lei Feng-type cadre of the People's Armed Forces. Responsible comrades of headquarters offices of the Tsinghai Military District delivered speeches on how to put major efforts into militia work and putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

(Liang Ku-ting), secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of the Tsinghai Military District and PLA units stationed in Tsinghai attended the 21 September morning session. Chou Jung, deputy commander of the Tsinghai Military District, made a summation speech.

In his summation, Comrade Chou Jung emphasized three points concerning the efforts to seriously implement the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference and step up militia building in Tsinghai. His three points of emphasis were based on the questions raised and the suggestions made by the participants of the conference during study sessions and discussions. First, ... called on the comrades to enhance their understanding of the importance of militia work and fully understand the strategic importance of the militia in future wars.

The study of the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference has made the comrades profoundly understand: Chairman Mao's concept of the people's war is the nucleus of his military thought. The development of weapons system in future wars cannot change the law of the people's war, nor can it change the fundamental theory that the army and the people are the foundation of victory. The characteristics of modern war show that the strategic importance of the militia will become greater in the wars against aggression in the future.

In his summation, Comrade Chou Jung pointed out: We have entered a new and important period of development in socialist revolution and construction. How to do a good job in militia building under the new situation is a new subject for us to study. We should make efforts to restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work and seriously adhere to the principle of combining productive labor with military training with the former as our primary task. We should build the militia well under the condition that they have strived to complete their productive task.

In his summation, Comrade Chou Jung emphatically pointed out: The leadership is the key to success in militia work. In order to strengthen our leadership over the militia work, local party committees and military organizations under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission must persistently exercise dual leadership over militia work.

Comrade Chou Jung also set specific demands on how to implement the guidelines of this provincial conference.

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